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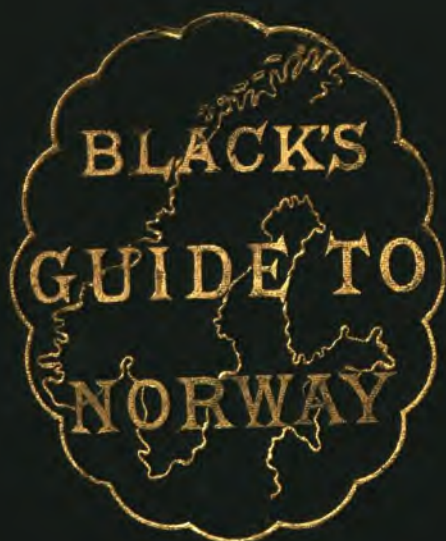
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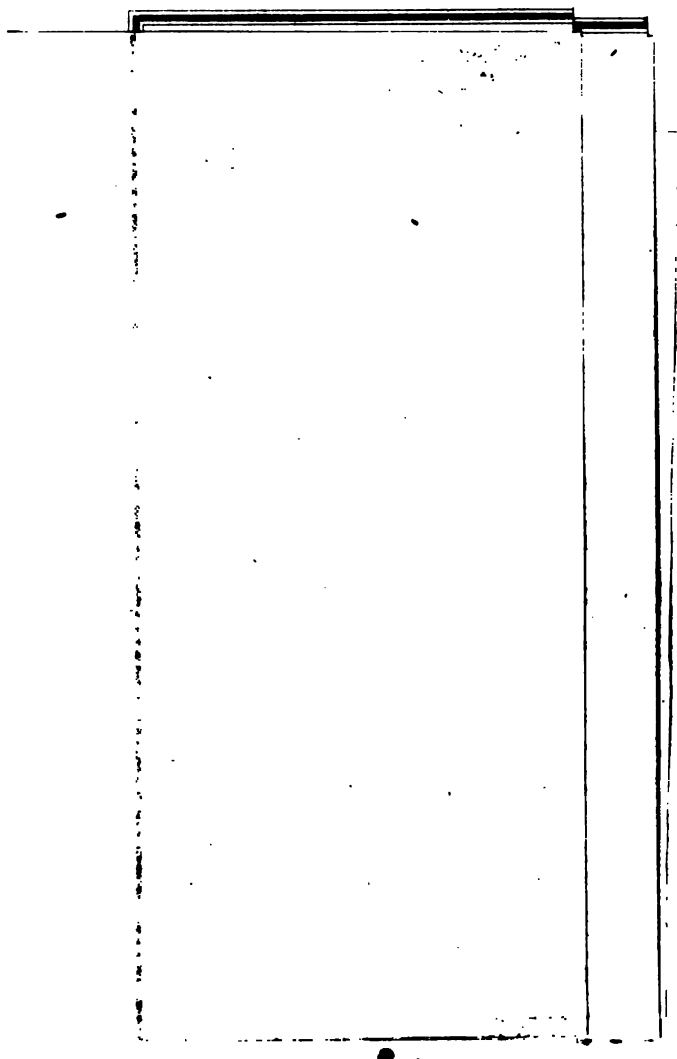
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GUIDE TO NORWAY

GUIDE TO NORWAY



• (246. p. 73.) •



BLACK'S GUIDE TO NORWAY

EDITED BY REV. JOHN BOWDEN

LATE BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT CHRISTIANIA



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THE CARRIOLE.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION, AND HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.



AS many changes of temperature are experienced in Norway, it is necessary for travellers to be provided with warm clothing. At one time the tourist will be crossing a mountain, when it will be bitterly cold; at another, he will be winding his way through a

valley, when it is excessively hot ; for it must be remembered that during the short Norwegian summer the climate is almost tropical in its temperature. Tweed clothing, such as is used in Scotland, with flannel shirts, and a light blouse to keep off the dust in summer, will therefore be indispensable. A few creature comforts in the shape of a cake or two of compressed vegetables, some tins of preserved meats and of portable soups, a tin case of English biscuits, some good mustard and pepper, with a little fine salt and a bottle or two of Worcester sauce, will be found useful and acceptable on a journey into the interior of Norway. These articles had better be purchased before starting ; they are to be had in Norwegian towns, but are generally stale. White bread is very seldom to be had in country districts here, and the sour rye-bread is extremely distasteful to those who are unaccustomed to it. The salt to be had in out-of-the-way places in Norway is dirty, coarse, and gritty—quite uneatable in fact.

BAGGAGE.

The English traveller will do well to take with him as little baggage as possible. A small deal box, to contain the eatables above mentioned, and a small portmanteau, will be quite sufficient. A *sac-de-nuit*, to contain a pair of clean sheets and a change or two of linen, may be carried ; this will go between the traveller's legs as he sits in his carriage, and will be thoroughly appreciated. Clean sheets at post-stations in this country are seldom indulged in. It is a popular

belief among Norwegians that Englishmen travel in their country to wear out their old clothes. Some years ago, a Russian consul on board a Norwegian steamer in the North was much shocked at seeing an Englishman with a hole in his elbow. In all probability, the Englishman could have bought up a dozen Russian employés. At the same time, English travellers in this country are too apt to run into an extreme of slovenliness, which ought to be avoided. But should an English traveller in Norway make the acquaintance of educated Norwegians, and enjoy their hospitality, every allowance will be made for dress, if the traveller is just off a journey.

We were once much amused at watching the preparations for starting of an English traveller at Christiania. This gentleman was evidently a man of a nervous temperament, and he was anxiously engaged in strapping a "portable bath" underneath his carriage. Such an article would soon be a perfect nuisance, and the traveller would be glad to pitch it into the nearest fjord, or make a present of it to the wondering natives. Norway has so many rivers, lakes, and fjords, that a bath *au naturel* may be procured at any time.

PASSPORTS.

These disagreeable papers are distinguished by their absence in Norway. The traveller may go wherever he pleases without being questioned or required to give his height, the shape of his nose, or the colour of his eyes, to some prying official. Norwegian custom-house

officers are also extremely polite to foreigners, although rather brusque with their own people. The English traveller will find no difficulty whatever in passing his baggage through the custom-house at Christiania. Even ladies may pass any number of French silk dresses free, provided they are cut out into some shape resembling a dress. Flannels, or other woollen articles, if found in any quantity, must pay a small duty. All necessary articles are free.

THE CARRIOLE.

Railways have made but little progress in this country ; and the only comfortable mode of travelling is by carriole. The Norwegian carriole is a small, shell-shaped vehicle, adapted to carry only one person. It has large, high wheels, and no springs, but as it has long and elastic shafts, the motion is easy and pleasant. Some travellers depend on the small carts of the country, which have low wheels and no springs, but the jolting and shaking are so great that one will soon wish himself out of such crazy and uncomfortable vehicles. The English Carriole Company at Christiania will let a carriole to the traveller for his journey, and take it back on his return, charging a fair sum for hire, wear and tear, etc. A few screws, pair of pincers, a hammer, and sundry straps, will be found useful, for blacksmiths are rarely to be met with in Norway.

Before starting, it is advisable to send forward a *forbud* or notice through the ordinary post, so that horses may be provided at the stations *en route*. The Norwegian horses are small, sure-footed, and sagacious

little animals, no bigger than ponies, but they are very hardy, travel down hill at a great speed, and can do almost anything but speak. They are provided in turn by the *bönder*, or peasant-farmers of the district. These small farmers are bound by law to have horses ready at the stations, if they have received due notice. If there is any remissness in this respect, a complaint can be entered on this or any other grievance in the *dag-bog*, or day-book, at the station. A public officer regularly visits the stations, inspects the books, inquires into complaints, and punishes the offenders. The carriage is accompanied by the *skyds-gut*, or post-boy, who takes back the horses when the station is reached. This youth is generally the farmer's son to whom the horses belong, and he expects a small gratuity called *drikke-penge*, or drink-money.

THE NORWEGIAN CURRENCY.

Before leaving the town from which he is about to start, the traveller should take care to obtain a quantity of *small* money. This is absolutely necessary, as Norwegian country people never have any small change, and it is unpleasant to have to pay a sp.-dollar for some trifling service which would be amply remunerated by the payment of a small silver coin. The currency is not difficult to be understood. There is no gold coin. The money consists of silver dollars, half-dollars, marks, and half-marks. There are also some smaller coins of six and three skillings each. The dollar in Norway is worth about 4s. 6d. English

money; the mark is about equal in value to a French franc; the Norwegian skilling is worth rather less than an English halfpenny, and is very similar in value to the French sou. The paper currency consists of dollar-notes, which vary in value, and are of different colours; the one-dollar notes are white, the five are blue, the ten are yellow, the fifty are green, and so on. Some of the skilling-pieces are made of so-called German silver, and being very old, are almost black. They were coined in the days of the old Danish kings, and are now worth less than they were formerly: thus what was once worth 9 skillings is now only worth 6.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The expenses of travelling in Norway are reasonable enough. Living at the hotels in towns ought not to cost more than a dollar and a half per diem, excluding, of course, wines and spirits. In country districts it will be considerably less.

BEST TIME FOR TRAVELLING IN NORWAY.

The best time of year for starting from England for a tour in Norway is from the beginning of June to the middle of July. The former month should be chosen if a visit is intended to the North Cape.

"Bennett's Handbook" should be purchased at Christiania. It gives all the necessary information about routes, payments for hire of horses, boats, etc. It contains a great deal in a small compass. Mr. Bennett resides in Støre-strand Gaden, Christiania.

PRINCIPAL ROUTES IN NORWAY.

1. From Christiania to Bergen over the Ringerige and Fille-fjeld.

2. From Christiania to Bergen by way of Drammen, Kongsberg, Thelemarken, and the Hardanger.

3. From Christiania by steamer to Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Christiansund, Trondhjem, Bodö, and Hammerfest, for the North Cape. This route affords the traveller an opportunity of seeing the peculiar and picturesque scenery of the west coast of Norway, but it is long and monotonous.

4. From Christiania to Eidsvold, Lake Mjösen, Gudbrandsdal, and over the Dovre-fjeld to Trondhjem.

5. From Trondhjem by steamer to Bergen, and thence overland by the Hardanger to Kongsberg, Drammen, and Christiania; thence home to England by steamer from Christiania to Kiel, and by railway through Germany.

6. Bergen by Lierdalsören, through Hallingdal to Christiania.

7. Christiania to Stockholm, by railway to Kongsvinger.

8. Christiania to Gottenborg in Sweden.

SHOPS AND SHOPKEEPERS IN NORWAY.

An Englishman visiting Norway for the first time will be apt to suppose that hardly anything in the shape

- of fashionable attire can be purchased at a shop here. This is quite a mistake. The shops in Norwegian towns are good, and contain good articles at reasonable prices. The linen-draper's shops at Christiania are equal to those in a third-rate town in England. The jewellers here make an excellent display, especially in silver articles. Silver plate may be bought at 5s. per ounce. Pastry-cooks' shops in some Norwegian towns are also very good ; and tarts, ices, sponge-cakes, etc., are equal to any sold in London or Paris *boutiques*.

Norway is decidedly a cheap country. Meat is 6d. per pound of 17½ ounces. Salmon is about 10d. per pound during the season ; cod-fish much cheaper. Small lobsters may be bought in the Christiania fish-market for one halfpenny each. Game is cheap : a *rype* may be bought for 6d. ; the *hjerpe* costs about 10d., and a woodcock not much more. The Norwegian hare costs 1s. The price of groceries is about the same as in England, but all the luxuries of life are much cheaper. Best pale brandy, 2s. per bottle ; port wine, 30s. per dozen ; sherry, rather less ; while light French and German wines are very cheap. The Norwegian *öl*, or beer, is very good and wholesome, and is rather less than 3d. per quart bottle. House-rent is rather high, but there are no heavy taxes.

THE STORTHING.

The Norwegian Parliament, or Storthing, assembles every three years. The members are elected by the *people*, and consist of clergymen, peasant-farmers, or

bönder, a few medical men and lawyers, and shopkeepers in towns. The pay of a member is three sp.-dollars a day, besides travelling expenses; and being men of thrifty habits, some of them put by a considerable sum, which they take home to their families when the session is over. The Storting imposes taxes, makes new laws, or alters old ones, votes the supplies; it has also the power of impeaching members of its own body, as well as ministers of state and judges.

The Upper House, or *Lagthing*, consists of one-fourth of the whole body, chosen by election among themselves. The Common House, or *Odelsting*, passes a law, and then sends it to the Upper House, to be discussed, passed, or rejected. The king can veto a bill for three consecutive Storthings, then his power ends, and the measure becomes the law of the land without further delay. This veto on the part of the sovereign is only employed when a measure is very unpopular. The king can convene an extraordinary meeting of the Storting, especially if war is likely to be declared against any other power.

An attempt has been made by a minority in the Storting to have annual parliaments, but hitherto without success.

A visit to the Storting, which now holds its meetings in a handsome building erected for the purpose, may interest the English traveller, for he will then see in what an orderly manner the most democratical assembly in Europe is conducted.

RELIGION.

The established religion of Norway is Protestant Lutheran. Roman Catholics are now tolerated, and have a handsome chapel at Christiania. In 1851, Jews were admitted to the country on conditions of equality with Christians. It has been said, however, that the Norwegians are so shrewd that Jews do not prosper in the land.

The Norwegian clergy are learned men, and have to pass an unnecessarily severe examination before they are ordained. There are only five dioceses in the whole country, and 336 parishes. A bishop in this country receives only £600 per annum ; the average income of each clergyman is about £200 per annum. The patronage is vested in the crown and ministers of state.

EDUCATION.

The national system of education in this country is excellent, and even surpasses that of England. Schoolmasters are appointed to the charge of parishes by the government, and must pass a severe examination before they are allowed to teach. Good grammar-schools are generally to be met with in towns, where an excellent education can be obtained at a very reasonable rate. The private schools are very indifferent—very little better, in fact, than national schools in England ; but, singularly enough, the Norwegians, although in other respects a shrewd people, invariably give the preference to private schools, when they can educate their children much better and cheaper at the endowed schools.

JUSTICE.

A "court of reconciliation" exists in each parish, where litigious people can settle their differences by mutual agreement. Norway is divided into *Stifts* and *Sorenskriverier*. The *Stifts-Amtmand* is a very important personage, somewhat akin to the lord-lieutenant of a county in England, with this difference, that the Norwegian official receives a handsome salary for the due performance of his duties. He controls the *Sorenskriver*, or judge, inspects the public roads and buildings, looks after the national schools, reports to the government whatever he considers necessary to be done in his *Amt* or province, and attends to minor public affairs.

The *Sorenskriver* presides at a law-court in his *Sorenskriverie* once a-quarter, where he is assisted by a *Laugretsmand*, a sort of subordinate judicial officer. An appeal is made to the *Stifts-ret* through the *Stifts-Amtmand*. A final court of appeal is called the *Hoieste-ret*, which sits at Christiania, and is composed of a president and eight assistants. Capital punishment is inflicted on murderers alone, who are decapitated with a sword—a barbarous custom, only fit for a semi-civilised people. When a murder is committed, the offender is decapitated in the precise town, village, or spot where the crime was committed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Norwegian army consists of about 25,000 men. The soldiers are, as a general rule, powerful men, but

have none of that smartness which is seen in English and French soldiers. Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Frederickstad are the garrison-towns.

The Norwegian navy consists of 3 frigates, 5 corvettes, 125 gunboats, and 5 steamers, carrying 450 guns. The sailors generally come from the islands. The station for the Norwegian fleet is at Horten, a small town in the Christiania-fjord ; some ships of war are also stationed at Trondhjem and Fredricksværn.

REVENUE.

The Norwegian revenue depends chiefly on the customs, an uncertain source, by which the higher classes of the country are burdened with heavy taxes on all articles that are imported. The *bønder*, or peasant-farmers, who farm their own land, produce almost everything they require : they grow their own flax and corn, weave their own clothes, and only visit the towns occasionally to purchase coffee and coarse salt. They are a happy and contented set of people, and have but few cares to trouble them.

It is possible that at some future period the taxation of this country may be equalised by a small charge on land.

MANUFACTURES.

These are by no means important. There are one or two cotton-factories near Christiania, but they are small and inferior. Notwithstanding heavy protective duties, manufactures make no progress in Norway. A

glass-work was established some years ago, but proved a failure. The Norwegians are simple in their habits, and although a few of the higher classes in the towns are fond of dress, the peasants dress very plainly, and make all their own clothes.

In most Norwegian towns there are distilleries for the manufacture of *aquavit* or corn-brandy, breweries, saw-mills, iron-works, and tobacco-manufactories.

MILES.

The Norwegian mile is equal to seven English miles.

THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE ancient Norse and Icelandic languages are identical. The language spoken at present in Norway is the same as the *Dansk* or Danish, with some slight difference of pronunciation. An attempt has been made to restore the ancient Norse, but hitherto without success. It may be mentioned, however, that the ancient tongue, which is much less harsh than the Danish, is still spoken by the peasants in some country districts, and the Norwegians are still proud of their ballads, which are sung in the ancient language. In Sætersdal the peasants to this day speak a language of their own, which is said to be free from guttural sounds and to resemble the Scotch ; and as they wear a Scotch plaid, called a *tjeld*, it is just possible that in remote times a Scotch colony may have settled among the Sæterdaliens. It may be added that a person who speaks Norse will readily be understood in Sweden, although the Swedish language is much softer and more musical. Many of the old Norwegian words resemble the English, which is not surprising when we consider that the ancient Norse and Anglo-Saxon are cognate branches of the same tongue. In fact an Englishman will easily make himself understood in country districts in Norway. Many Norwegian phrases resemble our own ; for example, *God morgen*, *God aften*, *God dag*, or " Good

morning," "Good evening," and "Good day." When a Norwegian wishes to say "Good-bye" or "Farewell," he uses the words "*Adje*" or "*Farvel*."

A great many words in the Norwegian language are written with capital letters.

Then again, many Norwegian words resemble the Scotch, such as "braw," *Scotticé*, equivalent to the Norwegian word *brav*, or bold; "kirk," *Scotticé*, very like *kirke*, the Norwegian for church; and several others. When the ancient language disappeared from the towns, where many of the inhabitants had Danish proclivities, it remained in use for a long time among the peasants in the valleys and mountains, and even to this day Norwegian country people prefer the old tongue.

The Norwegian grammar is simple in its construction. It contains twenty-six letters, and three diphthongs, *æ*, *ö*, *aa*.

Pronunciation of Norse.

The diphthong *aa* is pronounced with a prolonged sound, and is something like *o* in *cold*.

The letter *e* is always sounded when it ends a word.

The letter *o* has both a short and prolonged sound, as *Kop*, a cup; *bönder*, peasants. The letter *j* has the sound of the English *y*, as in *Fjord*, *Fjeld*, the liquid being clearly discernible when such words are pronounced. The genitive is formed by *af*, of, between two words.

The plural is generally formed by the addition of *e* or *r*, thus *dag*, day, *dage*; *bonde*, peasant, *Bönder*, peasants.

The letter *d* is mute before *st*, as *bedst*, best.

The letter *g* is mute before *j*, as *gjærne*, willingly. When *g* comes before *n*, it is sounded like *i*, as *regne*, rain.

The letter *h* is mute before *v*, as *hvad*, what.

A double vowel has a prolonged sound, as *huus*, house.

A consonant doubled is sounded short.

The Article.

When no adjective precedes a noun, the definite article is put as a termination, thus, *dal*, valley, *dalen*, the valley; *Mand*, man, *Maniden*, the man. Here the definite article *en* ends the word, and is masculine or feminine. The definite article, neuter gender, is *et*, as *bord*, table, *bordet*, the table.

When an adjective precedes the noun, the definite article is *den*, masculine and feminine, and *det*, neuter, *de*, plural, and is placed before the adjective and noun; thus, *den store Mand*, the great man; *det store huus*, the large house; *de store huse*, the large houses.

The indefinite article is *en*, masculine and feminine; *et*, neuter, and is always placed before the noun, whether it has an adjective before it or not.

Personal Pronouns.

Singular.		Plural.	
Jeg	I.	Vi	We.
Du	Thou.	I	You.
Han, hun	He, she.	De	They.

The pronoun *du* is only used when addressing a person well known to us; to ordinary acquaintances the third person plural is used.

Days of the Week.

Mandag.	Onsdag.	Löversdag.
Tirsdag.	Torsdag.	Söndag.
	Fredag.	

Months of the Year.

Januar.	April.	Juli.	October.
Februar.	Mai.	August.	November.
Marts.	Juni.	September.	December.

Cardinal Numbers.

1. Een.	6. Sex.	11. Elleve.	16. Sexten.
2. To.	7. Syv.	12. Tolv.	17. Sytten.
3. Tre.	8. Otte.	13. Tretten.	18. Atten.
4. Fire.	9. Ni.	14. Fjorten.	19. Nitten.
5. Fem.	10. Ti.	15. Femten.	20. Tyve.

Ordinal Numbers.

The first	Den første.
„ second	„ anden.
„ third	„ tredie.
„ fourth	„ fjerde.
„ fifth, etc.	„ femte.
The first time	Den første gang.
„ second „	„ anden „
„ third „	„ tredie „
Once, eengange.	Twice, togange. Thrice, tregange.

Time.

Mid-day	Middag.
To-day	Idag.
To-night	Inat.
To-morrow	Imorgen.
Yesterday	Igaar.
In the evening	Iquell.
Two, three, four o'clock	Klokken To, Tre, Fire.

Ordinary Phrases.

How do you do ?	Hvorledes befinder de dem ?
I come from	Jeg kommer fra.
I am travelling	Jeg reiser till.
I cannot speak Norse	„ kan ikke tale Norsk.
Many thanks	Mange Tak.
Good morning	God Morgen.
Good evening	God Aften.

What o'clock is it ?	Hvad er Klokken ?
Thanks for the meal	Tak för Maden.
Can I get something to eat ?	Kan jeg faa noget at Spise ?
I am hungry	Jeg er salten.
I am thirsty	„ törstig.
Good-day	God-dag !
Good-bye	Adje !
Farewell	Farvel !
Give me dinner	Giv mig Middags Mad.
„ supper	„ Aftens „
„ breakfast	„ Frokost.
„ a cold collation	„ Kold Frokost.
Is there any ham ?	Er der Skinke ?
„ fish ?	„ Fisk ?
„ eggs ?	„ Æg ?
„ potatoes ?	„ Potates ?
„ wheaten bread ?	„ Hvede Bröd ?
Give me some coffee	Giv mig Kaffee.
„ tea	„ Thee.
„ sugar	„ Sukker.
„ brandy	„ Brændeviin.
„ wine	„ Viin.
„ beer	„ Öl.
„ salt	„ Salt.
„ pepper	„ Peber.
„ mustard	„ Sennep.
„ bread	„ Bröd.
„ stale bread	„ gammel Bröd.
„ fresh „	„ nyt „
Give me a knife and fork	„ en Kniv og Gaffel.
„ spoon	„ Skee.
„ plate	„ Tallerken.
„ cup	„ Kop.
„ glass	„ Glas.
What have we to pay ?	Hvad have vi at betale ?

Articles of Dress, &c.

Hat	Hat.	Socks	Strömper.
Cap	Hue.	Trousers	Beenklæder.
Shirt	Skjorte.	Gloves	Handsker.
Coat	Kjole.	Button	Knap.
Handkerchief	Handtørklæde.	Needle	Synaal.
Boots	Støvler.	Scissors	Sax.
Shoes	Skoe.	Thread	Traad.

Articles used in Fishing and Shooting.

Fishing-rod	Fiske-stang.	Rifle	Riffel.
„ line	„ snor.	Gunpowder	Krudt.
Hook	Angel.	Shot	Haglepose.
Fly	Flue.	Bullet	Kule.
Artificial fly	Flue-angel.	Boat	Baad.
Gun	Gevær.	Oar	Aare.

Rower, Roers-karl.

Names of Animals.

Bear	Björn.	Horse	Hest.
Fox	Ræv.	Cow	Ko.
Wolf	Ulv.	Sheep	Faar.
Reindeer	Rensdyr.	Pig	Sviin.
Elk	Elsdyr.	Goat	Ged.
Hare	Hare.	Dog	Hund.

Cat, Kat.

Birds.

Capercaillie	Tiur	Woodcock	{ Waldsneppe ;
Blackcock	Urhane.		{ Rngde.
White grouse	Rype.	Snipe	Sneppe.
Hazel-grouse	Hjerpe.	Goose	Gaas.

Duck, And.

Fishes.

Salmon	Lax.	Grayling	Syk.
Trout	Örret.	Pike	Gjedde.

In the Country.

River	Elv.	Meadow	Eng.
Water	Vand.	Grass	Græs.
Lake	Sö.	Hay	Hö.
Island	O.	Wheat	Hvede.
Waterfall	Fös.	Rye	Rug.
Rock	Bjerg.	Barley	Byg.
Mountain	Fjeld.	Oats	Havre.
Field	Mark.	Flowers	Blomster.
Cornfield	Ager.	Mansion	Gaard.

At the Post Station.

Station-master	Skyds-skaffer.	Screw	Nögle.
Post-boy	Skyds-karl.	Grease	Smör.
Drink-money	Drikke-penge.	Whip	Svöbe.
Pen	Pen.	Saddle	Sadel.
Ink	Blæk.	Girth	Sadelgjord.
Paper	Papiir.	Bridle	Bidsel.
Letter	Brev.	Harness	Sele.
Carriage	Vogn.	Stirrups	Stigeböile.
Cart	Skyds-kjære.	Horse-shoe	Heste-skoe.
Axle-tree	Axel.	Portmanteau	Koffert.
Shafts	Armene.	Box	Kasse.
Spring	Fjeder.	Strap	Strop.
Wheel	Hjul.	Buckle	Spænde.

At an Inn.

Sheets	Lagener.
Pillow	Pude.
Counterpane	Teppe.
Bed	Seng.
Washing-basin	Vaske-bolle.
Soap	Sæbe.
Towel	Haandklæde.
Candle	Lys.
Clean my boots	Börst mine stövler.
Shut the door	Luk døren til.
What have we to pay ?	Hvad have vi at betale ?



NORWEGIAN JAGT.

CHAPTER II.

Steam communication between England and Norway—The route from Hull—Christiansand—The Naze—The Christiania Fjord.

THE English traveller in Norway will find much to gratify his tastes. Its bold and romantic mountains, its extensive glaciers, its long and winding fjords, its picturesque lakes, its rapid rivers, its magnificent waterfalls, afford a constant variety of lovely and interesting scenery.

STEAMERS.

Messrs. T. Wilson and Co. despatch excellent screw steamers every fortnight, during the season, from Hull to Christiansand and Christiania. The fare is £4 ; return tickets are charged £6. The accommodation, provisions, and attendance on board these steamers are excellent. They are good and safe boats, and are built expressly to withstand the tempestuous weather of the North Sea.

A steamer belonging to Messrs. T. Wilson and Co. of Hull leaves that town every fortnight direct for Bergen, which gives the traveller an opportunity of visiting the beautiful scenery of the Hardanger-fjord, and the Folge-fond, the most extensive glacier-bearing fjeld of Norway.

Messrs. Breslauer and Thomas of London despatch a steamer once a-fortnight direct from the metropolis to Christiansand and Christiania. This boat has accommodation for 40 first-class passengers. It makes very regular passages. The traveller who wishes to avoid the long sea-voyage can go by Ostend to Cologne, Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel, and thence by good steamers to Christiania. There is also a weekly communication by steamer between Hamburg, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Hammerfest, for the North Cape.

THE ROUTE FROM HULL.

Having secured his passage on board the *Scandinavian*, a slow but very safe boat belonging to Messrs.

Wilson of Hull, the traveller will do well to settle his things in order in his berth before starting, for the North Sea is almost always boisterous ; for which reason it is also well to make the acquaintance of the steward.

CHRISTIANSAND.

Hotels :—The Britannia, the Scandinavie, and Ernst's ;—all good and reasonable houses.

In about forty-eight hours from the time of starting from Hull the steamer will enter the harbour of Christiansand. This is the most important town in the extreme south of Norway, and it is situated in a deep and wide bay called the Topdals-fjord. It is a bishop's see, and the province forms one of the five dioceses into which the whole of Norway is divided.

The approach to Christiansand is fine, for the bold and lofty hills which surround it are covered with fir-trees to their summits, while the bare and uneven rocks on each side of the port impart to it an air of rugged grandeur. The houses in the town are mostly built of wood, and are painted of various colours, which adds to the picturesqueness of their appearance. The trade of the place consists of the exportation of timber, pitch, and stock-fish. The steamer drops her anchor in the harbour, and remains there for two or three hours, so that the tourist can devote that time to visiting the town and neighbourhood.

The cathedral is a singular old building, and is remarkable for the chambers in its interior, which re-

semble, in some respects, the boxes of a theatre. In these strange pews people may, if so inclined, draw up the windows, and go to sleep during the service. Not far off is the ancient church of Oddernæs, where a Runic stone of the eleventh century may be seen, and some very old tombstones, which will puzzle the curious in such things.

An excursion may be made from Christiansand to the Torrisdal Elv, where there is a fine waterfall called the Hel-fos. Excellent salmon-fishing may be had just below the fall for a small payment.

Good *ryper* (white grouse) shooting may be had near Christiansand ; and a friend informs us that he once had good *hjerper* (hazel-grouse) shooting in the neighbourhood. No doubt *ryper* may be shot here, but *hjerper*-shooting is doubtful.

Steamers leave Christiansand weekly for Stavanger, Christainsund, Bergen, Trondhjem, Bodö, Tromsö, and Hammerfest. These boats have good accommodation, an excellent *cuisine* on board, and are generally commanded by experienced officers in the Norwegian navy.

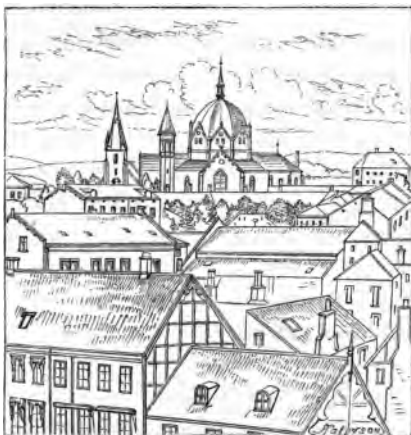
THE NAZE.

This is the most southern promontory of Norway, and is notable for its stupendous rocks, against which the mighty waves of the North Sea break with loud roars. It is surmounted by a lighthouse, which warns the mariner to keep at a safe distance from this dangerous coast. The Naze, or Lindesnæs, as it is called here, points to the Skagger-rack, the broad channel be-

tween Norway and Denmark. Thousands of sea-birds frequent this dreary spot, and shriek dismally as they fly about. The illuminated lighthouse becomes a deadly snare to these birds, many of them dashing themselves against the windows, and falling dead on the rocks beneath. The Naze is approached from Mandal, a small fishing-town in the south of Norway, not far from Christiansand. Very pretty articles made from the wood of the birch, and delicately carved, may be purchased at Mandal.

THE CHRISTIANIA-FJORD.

Before leaving Christiansand a Norwegian custom-house officer comes on board the English steamer to see that no attempts are made to land contraband articles on the way up the fjord to Christiania. This individual has nothing to do with the passengers' baggage. The passage up the fjord is winding and intricate, and the navigation is difficult for sailing-vessels. The scenery is picturesque in some places, especially when nearing Christiania. It is, however, inferior to some of the beautiful views to be met with on some of the other Norwegian fjords. The Straits of Drobak, on the Christiania-fjord, will interest the passing traveller. Here is a small town and a strong fortress, which prevents hostile ships from proceeding up the fjord to attack Christiania. The fjord here is very narrow, and if the fortress were armed with heavy guns, an enemy's passage would be rendered almost impossible.



THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRISTIANIA.

CHAPTER III.

Christiania—Population—Trade—Public Buildings.

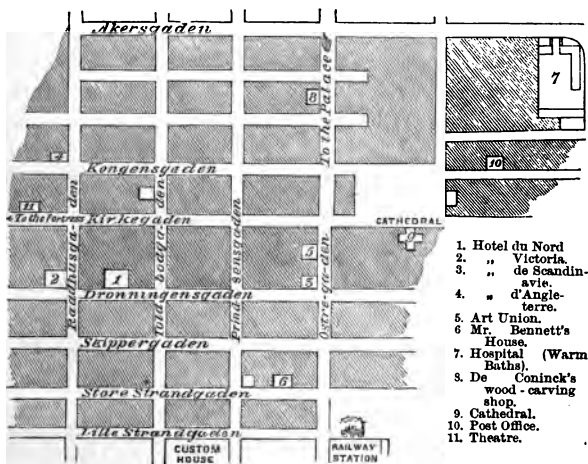


Hotels :—Victoria, du Nord, d'Angleterre, Scandinavie.

CHRISTIANIA, the present capital of Norway, is delightfully situated at the head of the fjord of the same name, and is about 80 English miles from the sea. The city is surrounded by well-wooded hills, and the valley in which it lies is said to be the most charming and fertile in the north of Europe. The present city is said to have been founded by King Christian IV. in 1624. The high hills, covered to their summits with fir-trees ; the handsome country-houses in the west end, which are built of

wood, and are painted in all the colours of the rainbow ; the green slopes ; the smiling corn-fields ; the lake-like waters of the fjord, dotted with islands, and with ships at anchor reposing on their bosom, present a most enchanting picture.

Christiania contains a population of about 50,000, and carries on an extensive trade in timber, stock-fish,



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL PART OF CHRISTIANIA.*

and pitch, with Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain. The trade with Spain is considerable, and consists mostly of the salt or dried cod-fish, which the Romanists in that country eat on their fast-days.

* Copied by permission of Mr. Bennett from his Handbook for Norway.

England sends salt, hardware, and cutlery, receiving timber and deals in return. Germany sends wheat, and France light wines and fancy goods. Norway receives her port and sherry wines, as well as olives and preserved fruits, from Spain.

Christiania contains some fine buildings.

THE ROYAL PALACE.

This is a large and roomy building, quadrangular in shape. It has been likened by some travellers to a large factory, and as it is unfortunately painted of a dull white colour, it is not altogether unlike one, especially at a distance. It stands in the midst of some pretty gardens, and being on an eminence, commands some charming views of the fjord and hills. The gardens are at all times open to the public, and inquisitive people may walk up and peep in at the windows without receiving any remonstrance from a drowsy sentinel who paces his dreary beat in front. Some of the apartments are worth seeing, but being uncarpeted, they have an air of discomfort about them. Some of Tidemand's best pictures may be seen here. The palace may be inspected at any time by the gift of a small gratuity to the housekeeper. A formal ticket of admission is not required, nor are stated hours rigidly observed.

THE UNIVERSITY.

This plain but substantial building contains a large public library, museums, lecture-rooms, and apartments

for some of the professors. The students reside in lodgings in the town—a system which is no doubt subversive of proper discipline. The front of the building is ornamented with some handsome Corinthian pillars of polished red granite, and is surmounted by a figure of Minerva—typical, we presume, of the wisdom to be found within.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This forms a part of the University structure—its left wing in fact—and contains upwards of 130,000 volumes. It is constantly receiving additions to its book-shelves. Any respectable householder may carry home books from this library by producing a ticket signed by two persons who know him well. Should the passing traveller wish to while away a dull hour, his landlord will get him English, French, or German novels from this noble institution, which is managed by a most civil and obliging man.

THE MUSEUMS.

These are well managed, and are easy of access to strangers. The Ethnological Museum is managed by a gentleman who is as well acquainted with English literature as he is with that of his own country. This museum is difficult to be found, but any student hanging about the entrance of the main building will point out the way to a stranger. On the way to it there may be seen the skeleton of a whale which was killed in the North Sea. The museum itself contains an in-

teresting collection. It has an Egyptian mummy ; many articles from New Zealand, Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Newfoundland. Among the articles from Greenland are ladies' wearing-apparel, boots, fishing-tackle, and a complete collection of things used by the Lapps of Finmark.

The Zoological Museum is situated just inside the entrance to the University, and possesses a fine collection of wild animals that have been killed in Norway. Here are brown as well as white bears ; a wolf presented to the collection by the late King of the Belgians, and several others ; some fine old and young lynxes ; a glutton, otters, white foxes, the red fox—afflicted with what is called the “flowing sickness ;” a fine elk, reindeer, and several variable hares, which become white during the severe winter in this country. Other rooms contain stuffed specimens of almost every species of bird that is to be found in Norway. Here may be seen the white grouse (*rype*) in its summer and winter plumage. The *hjerpe* (hazel-grouse) and her young ones occupy a conspicuous position. Many rare kinds of “Strigidæ” are in the museum, as well as numerous tropical birds that have visited Norway during the hot summer months to fall victims to the collector's gun. Golden and sea eagles, the wandering albatross, the glossy ibis, figure here ; while the collection of coleopterian insects is most interesting. There are also good botanical, geological, and anatomical museums in the same building. To ordinary visitors these museums are only open on one day in the week, but it is not difficult for English tra-

vellers passing through Christiania to gain admittance at any time. The admission is free.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The Dom-Kirke, or Cathedral of Christiania, is a heavy-looking building in the Gothic style, and is built in the shape of a Greek cross. There is a glazed pantile on the roof, which has recently been renewed. The spire was demolished by the guns of the castle of Agershus when Charles XII. of Sweden held possession of the town, and besieged the castle. Several doors outside the cathedral lead to the staircases to certain pews. These pews are in reality roomy apartments in the interior; they have windows and green silk blinds, and have a very unsightly appearance. Over the altar is a painting by a German artist representing our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane. The Christ has an auburn beard and a bright pink robe. The cathedral contains a large and fine organ, but the music and singing are very indifferent. Morning and afternoon services are performed in this large church, the only peculiarity of which is, that the congregation never kneel, and only stand three times throughout the service.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

These are situated about a mile* from the town, and

* In computing distances we speak of English miles. The Norwegian mile contains 7 English.

contain an interesting collection of alpine plants from Spitzbergen and Iceland.

THE ATHENÆUM.

This is simply a good reading-room and circulating library, where all the best English, French, German, and Norwegian newspapers may be read. The library contains a good collection of English, French, German, and Danish books.

There is also a good reading-room at Mr. Bennett's.

THE DAMP-KÖJKKEN.

The Christiania steam-kitchen is a substantial building, built expressly for the purpose, and is in the Dutch style of the sixteenth century. The Norwegians appear to be partial to this style of architecture, and the railway station at Christiania is erected after the same fashion. The steam-kitchen supplies an excellent meal of soup, bread, meat, vegetables, and sometimes pudding. Roast-meat is included in the bill of fare on one day in the week. It is intended for the working-classes, but many other people patronise it. The charge is 12 skillings for each person. All the eatables are cooked by steam, and the building contains a large dining-hall capable of seating 200 people; it has a kitchen with a cooking-range and six large boilers. There are also rooms for the inspector and his assistants. The staff of the establishment consists of an inspector and assistants, a man-cook and his assistants, a ticket-clerk, an engineer to look after the machinery, a

general servant, two male attendants for the *Speise-salon*, or dining-hall, who have a busy time of it, and fourteen women servants. The following provisions were consumed on the premises in a year :—

Beef	159,600 pounds.
Pork	24,540 „
Veal	744 „
Mutton	875 „
Reindeer-venison	876 „
Salt cod-fish	4,968 „
Black-puddings	9,311 „
Sausages	14,789 „

Sausages, called in Norway *pölser*, are a favourite article of food among Norwegian working-people. They are made of chopped meat, spices, sugar, and whole rye or barley. They are not at all nice to look at, but are *filling* at the price. Veal and mutton are rather scarce meats in Norway, and pork is imported from Denmark. Reindeer-venison is commonly found in the Christiania market in season, and is generally hashed. On the days when it is given out at the Damp-Kjökken there is a run on the establishment from all quarters.

We append a list of the vegetables consumed at the steam-kitchen in a year :—

Potatoes	359,652 pounds.
Cabbages	32,000
Carrots	11,000 pounds.
Peas	57 barrels.
Celery	570 pounds.
Parsley	800 „
Onions	2,064 „
Leeks	800 „

The peas and celery were used in soup. No less than 16,300 large loaves of bread were used in the time mentioned. The quantity of fuel consumed was 270 tons of coals, and about 50 fathoms of wood. As many as 266,225 persons dined at the Damp-Kjökken in the course of a year, while 145,326 persons sent for their dinner. This last-mentioned arrangement is a very good one, as it enables a poor family to send for so many "portions" to be eaten at home. This concern, besides the good it does for the working-classes and others, pays 4 per cent to the philanthropists who established it. It is so well managed, and everything is done in so orderly a manner, that a passing visit may gratify those travellers who take an interest in such institutions.

OPSLO.

Passing by the cathedral of Christiania, and proceeding onwards through a long and winding street, the traveller comes to a bridge over a small river, which leads to the only road from the capital of Norway into Sweden. On the other side of this bridge is situated the ancient town of Opslo, now a suburb of Christiania. At Opslo a very old church is to be seen, called Opslo Kirke. In the churchyard lies buried poor Mr. Bradshaw of the well-known railway guide. He died of cholera at Christiania some years ago. Farther on is an ancient palace, the residence of the bishop of the province. Here lived the celebrated Bishop Sorensen and other eminent Norwegian divines.

Farther on still, the road leads to the Egeberg, a lofty hill, whence the finest view of Christiania and the fjord is to be obtained.

Before coming to Opslo Kirke, the tourist will perceive a large workhouse-looking building on his left hand. This is the large prison for ordinary offenders ; and as there are but few establishments of the kind in Norway, this one is always full. One of the rooms contains articles made by the prisoners within the walls, some of which display much ingenuity and skill.

AGERSHUS CASTLE.

This strong fortress is built on that side of the town of Christiania which commands the fjord. It has a large parade in which the soldiers are exercised. Some handsome officers' quarters have been recently erected here. There is also round the ramparts a pretty promenade, which, with its grateful shade of lime-trees, is a favourite resort of the townspeople in summer.

HOTELS.

The best at Christiania are the *Hôtel Victoria*, *Hôtel du Nord*, *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, and *Hôtel Scandinavie*. The first is frequented principally by English travellers, and is, of course, rather high in its charges. The others are all good houses. The hotels at Christiania are well furnished, and the *cuisine* arrangements are excellent. There are, however, no carpets on the floors ; and the beds are ridiculously small and narrow. Eider-down quilts are universally used, and are very

uncomfortable coverings. They are oppressively hot in summer, and cold in winter. The wines at these hotels are good and cheap. The Norwegian *øl* is a good imitation of Bavarian beer, and excellent for persons troubled with a weak digestion. English travellers intending to stay for any time at Christiania should come to an arrangement with the landlord of the hotel, and pay so much per day.



ENVIRONS OF CHRISTIANIA.

CHAPTER IV.

**Excursions from Christiania—Oscarshol—Hovedøen—Eidsvold—
Lake Mjøsen—Drammen—Moss—Horten—Sande-fjord—
Sarpsborg—Thelemarken—Ringerige.**



FEW excursions, which may be conveniently undertaken from Christiania, are given for the benefit of those who do not intend to travel much into the interior of Norway.

OSCARSHAL.

The tourist will be much pleased by a visit to this pretty little summer retreat, which be-

longs to the royal family of Norway. It is situated on the peninsula of Ladegardsöen, and is about two miles from Christiania. The building itself looks like a miniature castle, and stands in the midst of pretty woods. It commands some charming views of Christiania, the fjord, and mountains on the horizon. From very early times it belonged to the crown, and was presented by King Haakon V. to his queen, Euphemia of Rugen, who frequently held her court here, and danced by moonlight on the green sward with her lords and ladies, all of whom were habited in sylvan costumes. Euphemia presented the building, and small estate surrounding it, to the monastery of Hovedöen ; when monastic orders were dispersed by the Reformation, Ladegardsöen reverted to the crown. In 1838 it became the private property of King Carl Johan. In 1847, King Oscar erected the little palace, and called it after himself. It is in the Anglo-Gothic or Elizabethan style. The dining-saloon contains the original paintings by Tidemand representing scenes in Norwegian peasant life. The drawing-room possesses some fine medallions of celebrated Norwegian statesmen. In this apartment are also to be seen the statues of four Norwegian kings—viz. Olaf Trygvesin, the founder of Trondhjem ; Olaf the Holy ; King Sverre ; and Harold the Fair. They are by a Trondhjem sculptor named Michelsen, a pupil of Thorwaldsen. When the tourist has inspected Oscarshal, he can proceed by a delightfully shady walk through the woods to Frederickshal, where a small steamer will carry him across the fjord to Christiania.

HOVEDÖEN.

This is a small island in the fjord, close to Christiania, and which can be reached by a small boat from the quay. It contains the ruins of a monastery of Cistercian monks, which was broken up, according to some accounts, by the Reformation, while others state that the monks were driven away, and that the abbot was taken prisoner, when the governor of Agershus Castle, opposite, compelled King Christian II. to raise the siege of Christiania. The king was endeavouring to reduce his rebellious subjects to obedience when he besieged the castle, which was held by the governor, who sided with the people; the abbot of Hovedöen, as a courtier, took the side of the king, and was unable to get away with his master when he retreated. As there are only fifteen monastic ruins in Norway, a visit to Hovedöen may interest some travellers.

EIDSVOLD.

At a distance of about 40 English miles from Christiania by rail is Eidsvold, celebrated for its historical associations. Here the first Norwegian code of laws was promulgated by Halfdan the Black, and here, February 16, 1814, the present Norwegian constitution was framed. On that day Prince Christian Frederick, the Danish governor of Norway, assembled the most learned and influential men of the country, who then drew up the present *Grund-lov*, or constitution. On the line of railway leading to Eidsvold is

Little Strommens, a station for a branch line which runs to Kongsvinger, so celebrated for its lovely scenery that the tourist, on his way back to Christiania from Eidsvold, should not fail to visit it.

LAKE MJÖSEN.

This is the largest inland sea in Norway, and is about 60 English miles in length by about 7 in breadth. It is said to resemble Lake Como in Italy. There is a fertile island in one part of it, called Helgeö, or Holy Island. Good grayling-fishing may be had at Minde, and near Eidsvold. There is also good wild-fowl shooting on some parts of the lake. The Mjösen is reached by the railway from Christiania to Eidsvold. Two steamers ply on the lake from Minde to Lillehammer, stopping at various stations to land or take up passengers. If, therefore, the tourist wishes to visit Lake Mjösen, he must leave Christiania by the early morning train, which catches the steamer at Minde.

DRAMMEN.

Hotels :—Hôtel Scandinavie, Hôtel d'Angleterre.

This town is situated at the mouth of the river Dram or Drammen, where it falls into the Christiania-fjord. The tourist can visit this busy and thriving little place by carriage, or by a public vehicle from Christiania. The town contains one long street, and a pretty bridge over the Dram Elv. It carries on an extensive trade in timber, has a good public grammar-school, and sends three members to the Storting. Some delightful

scenery may be seen in the neighbourhood, which will afford busy occupation for the artist ; while the angler will find salmon and trout in the Dram Elv. Some large sea-trout may be caught at the mouth of the same river.

MOSS.

A pretty little watering-place on the Christiania-fjord, and a favourite resort for the good people of the Norwegian capital in summer. It is the chief town of the Smaalane Amt, and carries on a brisk trade in the export of timber. It has excellent baths, and is reached from Christiania by either road or steamer across the fjord.

HORTEN.

Nearly opposite to Moss, on the other side of the Christiania-fjord, is the station for the Norwegian navy. It has an excellent dockyard, and other government buildings. Several of the kings of Norway resided near Horten in ancient times. The traveller can visit Horten by steamer from Christiania.

SANDE-FJORD.

This is another favourite watering-place for the south of Norway, and is situated at the mouth of the Christiania-fjord, in the neighbourhood of Laurvig. It is famous for its sulphuric springs, which are not altogether unknown among English medical men. The waters are said to be efficacious for the cure of gout, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and paralysis. The

baths are open from the beginning of June to the end of August.

The steamer from Christiania lands passengers at Sande-fjord. Farther down the coast is Kragerø, famous for its oysters.

SARPSBORG.

This is another very pretty excursion from Christiania, by which the tourist is conducted through the valley of the Glommen. Sarpsborg was once an important town with several churches, but it was entirely destroyed by the Swedes in 1567. Farther down the Glommen Elv is the fortified town of Frederickstad, which was besieged by the impetuous Charles XII. of Sweden in 1716. Failing in his attempt, the Swedish hero moved on to Christiania and took possession of the town. He then attacked Agershus Castle, which offered a brave resistance, and compelled Charles to retire, deeply mortified at his want of success. Two years after these unsuccessful attempts, Charles ventured once more into Norway, and besieged the fortress of Fredericksteen, near Frederickstadt. Here the heroic Swedish king was shot by a pistol-ball in the head, which is supposed to have been fired by one of his own soldiers.

THE SARPSFOS.

This noble waterfall is about a mile above the town of Sarpsborg. Although the cataract is only 70 feet high, it is remarkable for its great body of water. In fact, the large and rapid Glommen Elv rushes with a

thundering noise over the rocks, and presents a grand sight to the spectator who stands on the opposite side. The river has worked its way through and over the granite rocks which impeded its course to the sea, and is a striking example of the power of water over stone. Having, so to speak, attacked, and partly forced its way through and partly undermined the rock, it has split it into huge layers, and now rushes triumphantly over all. The current is so rapid over the fall that instances are on record of boats having been sucked in, and carried over to destruction with their living freights. To prevent any more accidents of this kind, a handsome suspension-bridge was erected in 1854 over the Sarpsfos.

THELEMARKEN.

The lover of the picturesque who comes to Norway should not fail to visit Thelemarken, which is one of the most fertile districts in the country. It abounds in extensive lakes, lofty mountains, lovely valleys, magnificent waterfalls, and rapid rivers. The farmers of this part are rich, and the women are famous for their peculiar costume, and for the large and elaborately-worked silver brooches which they wear. Beware of purchasing counterfeits of these Thelemarken silver brooches in Norway, for they are common. Travelling in Thelemarken is only adapted for gentlemen, who must be strong and hearty, and give up all notions of comfort. The stations *en route* are indescribably dirty, uncomfortable, and ill provided with everything. Clean

sheets are seldom to be met with, and white bread is unknown. The only eatables to be had are black rye-bread, and *gammel øst*, or old cheese ; the latter article is so strong and nasty that few persons, except Norwegians, will venture to eat it. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the traveller who visits this part of Norway should be provided with the requisite provisions, as well as with plenty of small money.

Whatever hardships and discomfort the tourist has to put up with in visiting Thelemarken, he will be amply repaid by the magnificence of the scenery. Here is the celebrated Rjukandfos, or reeking waterfall, one of the finest cascades in the world ; here is the lovely valley of Gronsdal, and a hundred other sublime sights. Any number of trout are to be found in its numerous lakes ; fine salmon abound in some of its rivers ; and occasionally a bear may be seen.

Thelemarken is approached from Christiania by Drammen and Kongsberg. It begins to the west of Kongsberg. It may also be conveniently visited from Christiansand.

THE RINGERIGE.

No English traveller in Norway ought to omit visiting this lovely district. This delightful excursion from Christiania skirts the fjord, and affords delightful views of the bay, whose tranquil waters are studded with islands, and numerous ships at anchor. After traversing for a considerable time, when at some distance from Christiania, a very monotonous road, the excursionist

suddenly arrives at the "Klev," where a magnificent prospect is suddenly presented, which is doubly pleasing after the dulness of the former part of the way. This is the fertile district of Ringerige, with the Tirifjord lake in the distance. The "Klev" is a steep descent between perpendicular rocks, partly covered with pines. To the right is a fine prospect, which is called *Dronnings Udsigt*, or the View of the Queen ; to the left the *Kongens Udsigt*, or View of the King. The latter commands a wider sphere of vision, and is considered even finer than the former. In the distance are the high and snow-capped fjelds of Upper Thelemarken. In the far west are the lofty pyramids of the Gousta-fjeld, covered with perpetual snow, and which are easily seen with the naked eye, although they are 70 miles distant.

Sunrise or sunset is the best time for visiting the Ringerige. The traveller will obtain the best sight of this enchanting scene by leaving Christiania at noon, and passing a night at the "Klevstuen."



NORWEGIAN BRIDE.

CHAPTER V.

From Christiania to Bergen—Bergen—The Peasants—Trade of Bergen—Peasant costumes—Hotels at Bergen—The Museum—The Folgefond—Excursions—Trondhjem—Its Cathedral—Its Inhabitants—Its Hotels.



WHEN the traveller has seen all that is worth seeing in Christiania and the neighbourhood, he will perhaps meditate a journey from Christiania to Bergen or Trondhjem. The route to Bergen is over the Ringerige and Fille-fjeld; another way is by Drammen, Kongsberg, Thelemarken, and the Hardanger. This last will be the best, if the traveller has time, and is willing to rough it on the latter part of his journey. Bergen can now be reached

by steamer direct from Hull. The best view of Bergen is to be obtained on the hill, as the traveller approaches the town from Christiania.

BERGEN,

Hotels.—The Hôtel Scandinavie, Hôtel du Nord. There are also many good private boarding and lodging houses in the town.

The former capital of Norway, is situated on its west coast, and has been from early times a place of great trade. It was founded in 1070 by King Olaf Kyrre. Having been remarkably well chosen, its commerce is very considerable, and many of its inhabitants are wealthy, and noted for their hospitality. The city was for a long time the residence of the kings of Norway, who bestowed upon it many privileges. It was greatly improved and embellished by King Hacon Haconson, while some of the Dano-Norwegian kings added considerably to the fortifications.

THE PEASANTS.

These hardy and interesting people, who are generally called *bønder*, and are small farmers in the Bergen district, are renowned for their feats of strength. They are said to take great delight in maintaining the simple manners of their forefathers. The head of a household is a kind of little king in his family, and expects implicit obedience from his children. At all feasts he occupies a chair of state, and dispenses his hospitality with the air of a patriarch. The fortinet,

or betrothal of a son or daughter, is quite an event in the family, and the friends and neighbours, for miles round, are invited to attend the interesting ceremony. The "fatted calf" is killed, and every one makes merry on the auspicious occasion. The head of the family is designated the *huus-fader*, or house-father, and when he is getting into the "sere and yellow leaf," and thinks the end of his earthly pilgrimage is at hand, he gravely sets about the preparations for his funeral. The death of the aged man, and the feast at his burial, will be remembered in the family for years. These people are honest and industrious; they farm their own acres, obey the laws, have few cares, and live to a green old age.

TRADE OF BERGEN.

The prosperity of all classes in this town depends chiefly on the herring and cod fisheries. Large quantities of salted herrings and stock-fish are exported to the Mediterranean. A considerable trade is also carried on in the export of timber, pitch, tar, skins, and cod-liver oil. The cod-liver oil is very cheap and good here.

DRESS OF THE PEASANTRY.

The costumes of the peasants in the Bergen district are extremely interesting. The men wear a red woollen nightcap, a white jacket and red waistcoat, knee-breeches, woollen stockings fastened with coloured ribbons, and silver buckles in their shoes; the

jacket is usually ornamented by solid silver buttons, and is embroidered in some places with various-coloured threads. The women wear a black wadmél jacket, a bright-red boddice, a scarlet petticoat, and a snow-white linen apron embroidered with red worsted. They almost always wear gold ear-rings, and silver brooches. The contrast of colours in these peasant costumes renders them very pretty.

The houses of Bergen are generally built of wood, and are painted of various colours. Like all Norwegian towns, it has suffered from repeated conflagrations. These fires are in one way an advantage, for when a part of a town in Norway is burnt down, dirty streets, and squalid, rickety wooden hovels, give place to wide thoroughfares and well-ventilated dwellings.

Bergen is carefully guarded at night by watchmen, who patrol the streets and keep a sharp look-out for fires. These worthies are armed with an ugly weapon, four feet long, and having a large brass knob covered with spikes at the end, which is by some strange conceit called a "morning star." Travellers should take care not to get in the way of these *morning stars*, for the watchmen use them freely in street brawls, and, as may be supposed, they sometimes inflict very dangerous wounds.

THE MUSEUM.

This building contains an interesting collection of northern antiquities, a few good paintings, and some objects of natural history; there are also some Runic

inscriptions, which will interest the antiquary. The naturalist can inspect here a fine specimen of the Lapland grey owl (*Strix Lapponica*, Retz). There is also in the same museum a collection of 3000 Norwegian coins. Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen, in the middle of the eighteenth century, published a work on the natural history of Norway, which was afterwards translated and published in England. The bishop, who was an amiable and learned divine, had some peculiar notions, and firmly believed in the *Kraken*, or sea-serpent, which he has minutely described. His remarks on the wild animals of his country are interesting, as demonstrating how credulous naturalists were in those days. He gravely informs his readers that the hungry hunters, when pursuing the reindeer, cut off the budding horns of those animals when they were about as long as a man's finger, and devoured them, "being," as the bishop naïvely observes, "both meat and drink to them."

THE FOLGEFOND.

The traveller who stops at Bergen should not omit to visit these glaciers, which belong to the Hardanger fjelds. It will be necessary to be accompanied by an experienced guide, as the passage of the glaciers is extremely dangerous when the newly-fallen snow has covered the huge clefts in the ice. The glaciers extend about 40 miles in length, by about 15 in breadth, and there are large chasms. It is necessary to wear spiked shoes in creeping along the slippery way. Hunters

have frequently disappeared down treacherous abysses, to be heard of no more; while whole herds of reindeer and many bears have rushed over precipices to perish in the snow and ice beneath. The glaciers are not confined to the higher grounds, but stretch down to their base, while vegetation goes on by their sides; so that, as has been observed, "one may pluck the fruits from the trees on the sides of the glaciers, and cast them on the ice beneath." There is a legend among the peasantry of the district, to the effect "that the glaciers were formed by the judgment of God to punish the crimes of an ancient people who inhabited a fertile valley called Folgedalen, where the glaciers now stand. This valley was so extensive that it included seven parishes, and to punish the wickedness of its people a terrible snowstorm was sent to overwhelm them all. The snow fell without cessation for ten weeks, and filled the whole valley, so that not a living creature survived."

The glaciers may be ascended by crossing the fjord to Reisæter. The lovely valley of Ullevang is in the neighbourhood.

Delightful excursions may be made from Bergen to the Hardanger and Søgne fjords. The scenery is grand and wild in the extreme. Also to the neighbouring islands in boats from the harbour. Sportsmen will find plenty of wild-fowl and *rype* shooting on some of these islands, and a bear or two may be met with. Good salmon-fishing may be had in the rivers near, and plenty of trout are to be found in the numerous lakes.

TRONDHJEM.

Hotels.—The Hôtel du Nord ; the Hôtel d'Angleterre ; and the Hôtel Belle Vue. There are also many good private boarding and lodging houses in the town.

This fine old Norwegian city may be reached by steamer from Bergen, or the traveller may proceed to it, *en carriole*, direct from Christiania.

Trondhjem, better known in England as Drontheim, was founded in 997 by Olaf Trygvesen, one of the most celebrated Vikings, or sea-kings of Norway. It has been a place of great importance in the history of the country, and the kings of Norway are still crowned here. Trondhjem has not only suffered greatly from repeated conflagrations, but the *sört-dod*, or plague, committed ravages among its inhabitants in former times. The city possesses a valuable museum, where there are some ancient books and MSS. ; also an interesting collection of Norwegian birds. The Royal Society of Norway has a collection of some northern antiquities here, which are well worth a visit.

The people of Trondhjem are said to be unusually refined, and are very hospitable to strangers, especially to Englishmen. With respect to the latter qualification the same may be said of all Norwegian towns.

THE CATHEDRAL OF TRONDHJEM.

This magnificent building was in the Romanesque style, and was probably erected by Anglo-Norman architects. It was commenced in the early part of the

eleventh century. Archbishop Eystein made considerable additions to it towards the end of the twelfth century. Among other additions and improvements, he is said to have completed the great transept. In 1248 Archbishop Sigurd began the nave. The structure was finished towards the end of the thirteenth century. Part of the buildings were in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. It was twice partly destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt, to be again consumed by the same devouring element.

This cathedral is more richly endowed than any other in the country. The body of the Norwegian saint and martyr King Olaf was interred here, and the shrine was enriched by the offerings of pilgrims from all parts of the world. St. Olaf's silver shrine was said to weigh nearly 7000 ounces, and was richly gilt; the outer coffin was covered with gold and silver, and was further adorned with precious stones. In the year 1557, the Reformation having destroyed the current belief in saints, the treasures of the cathedral were conveyed to Copenhagen. In 1564 the Swedes gained possession of Trondhjem, and plundered the cathedral; They did not even scruple to steal the last silver nails in St. Olaf's coffin. In 1708 the cathedral was again destroyed by fire. It was again restored, to be again destroyed in 1719. Only the eastern arm, with the high choir, a magnificent work, have been restored, and form the present cathedral. There is a fine statue of the Saviour by Thorwaldsen over the high altar, and by its side are twelve figures of the Apostles. The

latter are very inferior as works of art. The interior of the edifice is much disfigured by the unsightly pews which are in the galleries. Notwithstanding this blemish, the cathedral of Trondhjem must be regarded as one of the finest specimens of the architecture of the middle ages to be found in Europe.

ST. OLAF,

The king, saint, and martyr, who was buried in Trondhjem cathedral, was killed in 1030, at Stiklestad, a village in the north of Norway. Having embraced Christianity, he endeavoured to compel his people to do the same. On their refusal, he treated them with so much cruelty that they rebelled against him, and made Canute the Great their king. Olaf fled into Sweden, where he raised an army, and invaded his own country. It was an unfortunate enterprise, for Olaf was killed fighting bravely at the head of his troops, and was not then lamented by his subjects. A cross was afterwards erected to his memory on the spot where he fell. The king was canonised after his death, and his name is still held in the greatest esteem.

Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, was reminded of the Bay of Naples by the appearance of Trondhjem. "Having ascended a steep eminence (he remarks), and turning suddenly round the corner of a rock, the glorious prospect of the city of Tröngem, covering a peninsula in the finest bay the eye ever beheld, appeared far below us. Its rising spires and white glittering edifices immediately reminded the author of the city and

beautiful Bay of Naples, to which it is somewhat similar. In the latter, the grandeur of Vesuvius, the cliffs and hanging vineyards of Sorrento, the shining heights and shores of Capri, with all the orange-groves of Baia, the rocks and caverns of Posilipo, possess, besides their natural beauties, a variety of local attractions, which, for the delights they afford, place them above everything else in Europe ; but, considered only in point of picturesque beauty, the Bay of Tröngem does not yield to the Bay of Naples. It is everywhere land-locked by mountains, which resemble, as to their height and distance from the eye, those which surround the Bay of Naples, Vesuvius alone excepted. The Castel del' Uovo, so distinguished a feature of the Neapolitan bay, is eclipsed by the appearance of the isle and fortress of Munkholm."

MUNKHOLM.

This is a small island opposite to Trondhjem, where there was once a monastery of Benedictines, said to have been founded in 1028 by Canute the Great. There is now a fortress in which state prisoners were once confined. In one of the towers Count Griffenfeld, chief minister of King Christian V. of Denmark, was immured for eighteen years. He died in Trondhjem a few days after his release. It is asserted that the king came purposely from Copenhagen to Munkholm to gloat over the poor prisoner in his lonely cell, but the count having been informed of the intended visit, concealed himself behind the door, and the king had to return ~~disap-~~

pointed. The marks on the floor made by the count's footsteps, as he paced up and down his solitary chamber, were for a long time pointed out to visitors, but the boards have been removed.

An excursion may be made from Trondhjem to the waterfalls on the Lier Elv. Excellent salmon-fishing is to be had in the Lier, near one of the two falls. The Nid is another river where salmon are to be found ; and the Guul, in the neighbourhood of Trondhjem, is one of the best and most celebrated salmon-rivers in Norway.

Other excursions may be made from this city to the Selbo Lake, to the island of Hitteren, off the coast ; and to Tydalen, in Jemteland. Some red-deer are to be found on Hitteren.



CHAPTER VI.

Christiansund—Tromsö—Its Inhabitants—Hammerfest—Hospitality of its people—The North Cape—The Loffoden Islands—The West Fjord—The Cod-banks—Extraordinary Scenery—The Mahlström.

THE steamer which leaves Bergen for the north stops a few miles south of Trondhjem at

CHRISTIANSUND.

This is a small but thriving town of 4000 people, which carries on a considerable trade with the Mediterranean in stock-fish. It is built in a singular and irregular manner on three islands, and is worth a visit from the traveller on account of its picturesque situation. Here is to be seen the *cinereous* or sea-eagle, which builds its eyry on some high and almost inaccessible rock. It feeds principally on fish, and is said sometimes to catch itself by its claws as it

pounces on some large porpoise or other native of the deep, when the unfortunate bird is carried under water and drowned. The skeleton of a bird of this species was once found on the body of a monster cod-fish, which had met with this untimely fate.

TROMSÖ.

Hotel :—The Ludwig, a comfortable house. There are also one or two private lodging-houses.

This rapidly-increasing little town is the capital of Finmark, or Norwegian Lapland. Although so far north, it is by no means an unpleasant place to reside in; nor is the cold so severe as some persons might suppose, for its vicinity to the sea causes the temperature to be higher than it is in some places more inland. The Stift Amtmand, or principal government official, and the bishop of the diocese, reside here. The prosperity of the inhabitants of the town depends chiefly on the cod-fishery. The people are very hospitable to strangers.

The lower orders of Tromsö are ignorant, superstitious, and much given to habits of intemperance, but serious crimes are of very rare occurrence. The people are strong and healthy, and live to a good old age. Epidemics are almost unknown among them.

Barley grows in Finmark, but it does not ripen every year. Wheat has to be imported from Russia by way of Archangel. Potatoes grow in all parts, even on the numerous islands of the west coast, and in East Finmark. The people of Finmark have a saying that

they have "three months of green and nine months of white winter" in the year. For two or three months in summer the heat is intense. Vegetation is very rapid; and the barley is sown, grows, and is harvested in the short space of three months. The grass grows beneath the snow. During the winter months there are only four hours of daylight—viz. from about 10 o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M.; in summer the sun never sinks below the horizon for ten weeks. The long winter nights are rendered almost as light as day by the aurora borealis.

Good *rype*-shooting may be had in the neighbourhood. The traveller may also visit a Lapp encampment from Tromsö.

The Trondhjem steamer to Hammerfest stops at Tromsö. It may also be reached by road, but the journey is long, tedious, and fatiguing.

HAMMERFEST.

This is the most northern town in the world, and carries on an extensive trade with Russia and other countries. There is a regular communication by sailing-vessels between Hammerfest and Archangel. At this Norwegian town the traveller can purchase eider-down at a much cheaper rate than at any other place in Norway. The mercantile class of Hammerfest are well-educated, as well as extremely hospitable to strangers, who are received with open arms. The people are very gay during the long winter, and balls, dinner-parties, etc., are common. A wedding-feast

at Hammerfest or its vicinity is a very important affair ; and the revels are sometimes kept up for three weeks, until at last every person becomes exhausted with the excitement and dancing, when they are brought to an end.

Two newspapers are published weekly at Hammerfest.

Char are found in the river Kemi, near Hammerfest ; the eider-duck is common, as well as all kinds of sea-birds. The steamer from the south of Norway stops at Hammerfest for two days, and affords the traveller an opportunity of visiting the neighbourhood.

THE NORTH CAPE.

This dreary headland is about 90 English miles from Hammerfest, and is reached by the steamer which leaves that town for Vadsö and stops at Kjelvik, where the traveller lands.

The North Cape is not in reality the northernmost point in Europe ; the Nordkyn properly speaking ought to have that designation ; but as the Nordkyn lies low, while the North Cape is high, the latter will always be called the most northern headland.

The North Cape is situated at the end of Magerö, or the Lean Island. Here indeed all is barrenness, and the large island is leanness personified. A few reindeer, hares, and ermine manage to subsist on the sterile soil. The summit of the cape is flat and more than 900 feet high. The winds roar round it ; the mighty waves dash against its base ; the sea-birds shriek dismally as they

fly in circles. The sea here is seldom frozen, as it is under the influence of the Gulf Stream. The scene at midnight from the North Cape is very remarkable ; the sun is still above the horizon, and strikes the clouds with varied hues of light and shade—a scene indeed which would have delighted the eye of Turner, and to which it may be supposed his pencil could have done ample justice. The North Cape did not receive its name from the Norwegians, but probably from the English sailors who passed it on their way to Archangel.

THE LOFODEN ISLANDS.

This group is situated in the north of Norway, and stretches from S.W. to N.E. At the south-western extremity of Röst the islands dwindle to a few low and barren rocks, round which innumerable sea-birds wing their flight with discordant cries. The highest part of the group is more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

The principal islands are Röst, Værö, Moskenö, Flagstadö, East and West Vaagen, and Hindö. The word *ö* in the Norwegian language signifies *island*. The above-mentioned islands form the outer or west side of the west fjord, and it is in this part that the celebrated cod-fishery is carried on. The west fjord is the most extensive on the coast of Norway ; and besides its broad entrance, which extends 60 miles, it has numerous narrow sounds and inlets, through which the mighty ocean ebbs and flows. As beheld in the early summer, the scenery of the Lofodens is most extraordinary.

The mountains and huge rocks are covered with snow, in some parts down to the water's edge ; while melted snow pours down the sides of the mountains and forms lofty cascades. Then there are the peculiar hues of the northern skies ; the dreary, almost mournful, aspect of the deep sea on all sides ; the snow-clad peaks ; the fantastic-looking rocks ; the silence, broken only by the falling waters. Add to this the sudden shining of the northern sun through the clouds, as it glitters on the snow and ice, filling the firmament with all the varied hues of light and shade, and one may form a slight notion of the grandeur of the reality. It is almost worth while to visit these northern latitudes in the early summer to behold this magnificent scene so effectively illuminated.

RÖST.

This is the most S.W. extremity of the Lofodens, and is 60 miles from the mainland. It is composed of a group of small islands, only one of which is inhabited. There are good harbours in Röst, but in order to find them a pilot well acquainted with the coast is required. There is a small church on the principal island, which is well attended. Ships keep at a respectful distance from this group on account of the many dangerous shoals.

VÆRÖ.

This island lies to the north of Röst, is surrounded by dangerous shoals, and is difficult of approach. A good harbour has been formed on its eastern side, and there

is also a church with a resident minister. There is a pretty considerable population. The island is 20 miles in circumference, and cannot be approached on the N.W. side. Barley ripens, but not every year; potatoes are grown; the pastures in the valleys are good, but the people depend on the fisheries for their support. The coast is subject to many strong currents, on which account it behoves masters of sailing-vessels to give it a wide berth.

MOSKENÖ.

This island is 70 miles long by 20 broad. It is well-populated on its east side, where the fisheries are established, but inaccessible on the west. It contains one or two good harbours.

FLAGSTADÖ.

Off this island the current runs with such velocity that whales have frequently been caught in it and run aground. This is, of course, a welcome windfall for the proprietor.

The Lofodens are barren on their west, but fertile on their east side. The pastures are good, and many small sheep and goats are kept by the people, who are simple in their habits. Two clergymen reside on the principal islands, and visit all of them in turn.

THE COD-FISHERY.

This important occupation, on which it may be said that the prosperity of the whole of Norway depends, is

carried on in the west fjord, off the east coast of the Lofodens. The depth of water can be sounded at a distance of 14 miles from the islands, where it varies from 200 to 300 fathoms. The fishing "banks," or terraces, as they are called, are nearer the islands. These banks are in reality three terraces or ledges, which are perpendicular, and have no gradual slope : the first lies at a depth of 20 or 30 fathoms, when it drops suddenly to the second, which is at a depth of about 40 or 50 fathoms. The third bank drops again suddenly, and without any slope, at a depth of about 120 fathoms. South of these natural ledges there is no depth at 300 fathoms. The cod resort to these banks to spawn, and because there they are protected from the winds and waves. When the fish are caught, they are salted or dried, and become the stock-fish of commerce. They are then conveyed in *jagts*, or smacks, to Bodö, Trondhjem, Christiansund, Bergen, and Stavanger, for export to other countries.

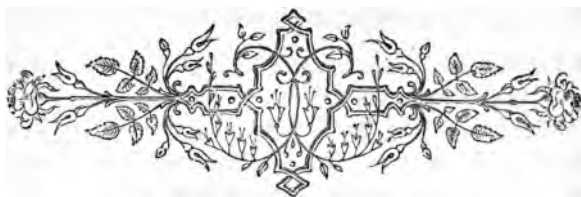
The cod-fishery begins in February, and ends in April. Carried on, as it is, during such an inclement season of the year, it is very laborious, and entails great hardships. Between fifteen and sixteen thousand men are engaged in the fishing, the produce of which varies from fifteen to eighteen millions of fish, besides 20,000 barrels of cod-liver oil, and 6000 barrels of cod's roe. The people along the whole of the west coast of Norway depend on the cod-fishery for their livelihood. The trade is one of barter ; the merchant receives his stipulated amount of fish from the fishermen, and pays in

kind. The latter are often deeply in debt to the former ; that is, they receive their payments in goods in advance, and are often unable to repay in fish. This is a pernicious system ; it prevents thrifty habits of saving money, with attendant evils, among the fishermen.

THE MAHLSTRÖM.


This celebrated whirlpool or current has been much exaggerated in some of the published accounts. The stories of ships and whales having been sucked in by it are simply fabulous. It is situated between the south of Moskenö and Loppod point. The swiftness of the current depends entirely on the wind and state of the weather and tide. With a stormy west wind, the current runs occasionally constantly to the eastward both with the ebb and flood. If the sea then rises, the velocity of the current increases, and the sound becomes unnavigable. During winter storms, and even when a strong gale is blowing in summer, it is not safe to go through the channel, but with a fair wind, and in fine weather, there is no danger. There is, however, at no time a vortex, although ships caught in the current may be drifted on to the rocks, and lost, with all hands. To avoid the most dangerous part, it is necessary to keep towards the Loppod point. So little is thought of the Mahlström by the hardy mariners of those parts, who are acquainted with it, that the frail barks of the country pass and repass at all states of the tide, except under the circumstances previously described. Small boats actually fish in the centre of the channel. Far

from drawing in great whales, the fish like and sport about in the current, and experienced fishermen, knowing this, lay down their lines there ; for it is certain that all kinds of fish, whether in fresh or salt water, prefer localities where there are eddies or currents.



CHAPTER VII.

Fish and Fishing in Norway—The principal Salmon-rivers, and how to get to them—Hints to Anglers in Norway—Routes for Travellers.

LTHOUGH the English sportsman who visits Norway for the purpose of bear or reindeer hunting may perhaps have to return home disappointed with his luck, such is not likely to be the case if he come for the sake of salmon-fishing. This may be called, *par excellence*, the national sport of Norway. Its numerous and large rivers abound with fine salmon ; large sea-trout are to be caught at the mouths of several rivers which run into the sea or fjords ; and delicious salmon-trout may be purchased, in season, at any market-town ; trout are plentiful in nearly all the rivers and lakes of Norway. The falls of many of the larger rivers interfere, of course, with the fishing ; but notwithstanding this drawback, there are plenty of fish to be had for all comers.

The rivers of Norway are much swollen in the early summer by the melting of the snow on the fjelds, and

it behoves the English angler, therefore, not to start too early in the year on a piscatorial excursion.

The sea-coast of Norway abounds with fish. The herring-fishery takes place on the west coast, about Stavanger and other places, in the early spring and in autumn. Fresh herrings may be purchased in the towns at a very low rate. The herrings generally run small, owing, no doubt, to the fact that Norwegian fishermen are not restricted by law, as the Englishmen are, to the use of nets with narrow meshes.

The Norwegians are great epicures as regards salt-water fish, which must be brought to their doors alive, otherwise they will not purchase. The small cod-fish only are eaten at a Norwegian gentleman's table, and the larger fish are considered only fit for poor people. "There is an art in the roasting of eggs," and certainly nothing can be more delicious than young fresh cod, purchased at one's door in a Norwegian town, and boiled *à la mode Norvegienne*. Soles are seldom seen off the Norwegian coast, and we never saw more than a single pair of that popular English fish in the Christiania fish-market. On inquiring their price of the old woman to whom they belonged, her answer was—"Oh! take them away for nothing if you like, they are nasty sea-devils!" Although the sole is not common here, the common flat fish is abundant and very cheap. The whiting and mackerel are also very common and cheap; the latter especially so, as it is only eaten by poor people, from the popular belief that it preys on the bodies of those who have been drowned at sea. Some

years ago some sailors who perished in a shipwreck in the Christiania-fjord were found to have been half-eaten by mackerel ; ever since that time the fish has been very unpopular in the town. A horrible story is related of an unfortunate man who, bathing in the Christiania-fjord, was set upon and devoured by a shoal of mackerel. He was seen struggling in the water, and with his arms and the upper part of his body covered with mackerel as thick as bees. Crabs are very common in the Norwegian fjords, and a favourite dish in this country is a hot crab-pie. The crab is carefully shelled, and is placed in a dish covered with a thick layer of puff-paste—a very appetising dish. Lobsters are found in any quantity off the south coast of Norway, and a soup made of the claws of young lobsters is delicious—a dainty dish even for Lucullus. Thousands of lobsters are sent annually from Laurvig, a small town in the south of Norway, to the London market. Oysters are rather scarce, and are as dear as in England. There are some good oyster-beds at Kragerö, in the south of Norway.

SALMON-RIVERS NEAR CHRISTIANIA.

We have not space here to give a detailed account of all the Norwegian salmon-rivers ; we simply offer a few remarks concerning the best. The word *Elv* signifies river.

It unfortunately happens that the fishing near the capital of Norway is hardly worth having. Some salmon are found in the Drammen Elv, near the town of that name, and sea-trout are to be had at its mouth.

The Vormen Elv, which runs into the Glommen at the Mjösen lake, has salmon in it, as also the Glommen itself.

Excellent trout-fishing is to be had in the small lakes, which are situated at a distance of about 15 English miles from Christiania.

THE SOUTH OF NORWAY.

The fishing in the extreme south of this country is not to be compared with that in the north.

The Torrisdals Elv, which runs into the sea near Christiansand, contains some good salmon. The same may be said of the Mandals Elv. The fish-market at Christiania is generally supplied during the season with salmon from the Mandals. Salmon are to be had in many of the rivers between the towns of Mandal and Stavanger. The Logen; near Laurvig, is the best salmon-river in the south of Norway.

THELEMARKEN.

There are many good salmon-rivers in this beautiful district, and trout are plentiful in the lakes, but the angler will have to rough it very much. There are also good rivers in Sætersdal, a wide district adjoining Thelemarken. The people of Sætersdal are noted for their peculiar customs and singularly dirty habits. The angler in this part of Norway must abandon for a time all refined and delicate notions; but the Sætersdalian are well worth studying. Bears are pretty common in the district.

SÔNDRE BERGENHUUS.

This Amt, of which Bergen is the capital, contains many good salmon-rivers, which are easy of access to the English angler, as there is a regular communication in summer by steamer between Hull and Bergen.

The Steindals Elv contains salmon, but the fish run small. A steamer from Bergen lands travellers at Ostensjö, within a good walk of the Steindals. The Ostud-fos, one of the highest waterfalls in Norway, is in the neighbourhood.

The Vik Elv runs into the upper end of the Hardanger-fjord, and is a small but good river. The Vöring, one of the most magnificent waterfalls in Norway, perhaps in Europe, may be visited in the neighbourhood.

The Vosse Elv and the Bolstedören Elv are excellent salmon-rivers north of Bergen, and contain fish of a large size.

Reindeer may be met with in the Hardanger fjelds, but are not so common as in the Fille and Dovre fjelds.

NORDRE BERGENHUUS.

In this Amt is the Søgne-fjord, into which many rivers run, all of which, more or less, contain salmon. The Lierdals Elv and the Aardals Elv are the best.

The Aurlands Elv runs into the Aurland-fjord, a branch of the Søgne-fjord, and contains some fine large salmon. Large sea-trout may be found at the mouths of the three last-mentioned rivers.

The Gudvangen is a good river, and there is a comfortable station near.

ROMSDAL.

The English tourist or angler who lands at Christiania can proceed to this Amt by road, visiting the Mjösen Lake and the lovely valley of Gudbrandsdal on his way northwards. The Gudbrandsdal may be considered the best part of Norway for general sport. Its rivers and lakes contain salmon and trout, while reindeer-shooting may be had in the mountainous part of the country. The feathered game are perhaps more numerous in Gudbrandsdal than anywhere else. At the mouth of the Romsdal-fjord is Molde, a place at which the steamer from Bergen to the north lands passengers. The Rauma Elv is the best in this Amt, and abounds with trout of a very large size. The salmon in it run large; indeed, it may be said of salmon-fishing in general in Norway, *the farther north, the larger the fish*. The Sundals Elv, which rises in the Dovre-fjeld, is another excellent salmon-river. There are many other good rivers in this Amt, which it is unnecessary to detail.

SÖNDRE TRONDHJEMS AMT.

The Guul Elv, which falls into the Trondhjem-fjord a few miles below that city, is one of the most celebrated salmon-rivers in the country.

The Nid Elv, near Trondhjem, has some first-rate salmon-fishing. Below the Leer-fos there is a very pretty waterfall.

The salmon in many of the rivers in this Amt run very large, and it is by no means uncommon to catch a fish weighing forty pounds. The reindeer-shooting in the Dovre-fjeld, which is in Søndre Trondhjem, is the best sport of the kind to be had in Norway.

NORDRE TRONDHJEMS AMT.

The Namsen Elv is in this Amt, and is the most celebrated river in Norway. It rises in the Nams-vand, a lake 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and the river itself is reached by steamer from Trondhjem. The whole of the fishing on this noted river has been leased to Englishmen, a hint which the angler will probably take. The fishing below the Fiskum-fos is considered to be the best, and here a salmon was once caught which weighed sixty pounds. An encampment of Lapps may sometimes be seen in this Amt.

NORDLAND.

Comparatively speaking, but little is known of the fishing in this Amt. It is said to contain many excellent rivers, but owing to the scarcity of roads and the extensive forests, it is almost a *terra incognita*. It is very probable, however, that if some enterprising Englishman were to explore Nordland, excellent sport would be met with.

The Beieren Elv.—This is a small but good river, which is in the neighbourhood of Bodö, a town on the extreme N.W. coast of Norway. The steamer from Trondhjem stops at Bodö, and the Lofoden Islands may be visited from the latter place.

FINMARK.

This is the most northern of the Amts in Norway, and is better known in England as Norwegian Lapland.

The Alten Elv.—This noted salmon-river was visited a year or two ago by the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke of Roxburghe, to whom it afforded some excellent sport. The Alten falls into the fjord of the same name. A Norwegian friend, who resides in Finmark, informs us that he has caught salmon weighing forty pounds in this river.

The Jacobs Elv falls into the Varanger-fjord, on the Russian frontier, and is another good river.

The Tana Elv separates Norwegian from Russian Lapland, and contains plenty of salmon. The Lapps are often met with, watering their reindeer in this river.

HINTS TO ENGLISH ANGLERS IN NORWAY.

Fishing-tackle should be purchased at home before starting. The principal fishing-tackle houses are now well acquainted with what is required for the Norwegian rivers. It is well to provide for the running out of 150 yards of line. Anglers in Nordland and Finmark will require a tent for camping out, and a good supply of provisions. A Norwegian guide, who is acquainted with the rivers in his own neighbourhood, will of course be found useful. Many of the large rivers in this country are well known to certain worthies, who can point out the precise spot where large fish are to be found, and put the angler up to a wrinkle or two.



NORWEGIAN HOUSE.

CHAPTER VIII.

The West Coast of Norway.—The principal Waterfalls.—The Lakes and their Scenery.

THE beautiful scenery of Norway, its coast views, its waterfalls and lakes, merit a brief description.

THE WEST COAST.

The whole of this line of coast is studded with rocky islands, which are surrounded and separated from each other by numerous fjords

and channels of the sea. The scenery is extremely beautiful, and even wonderful in its way. This singular coast is especially adapted for yachting, for pleasure-yachts of small tonnage may sail between the barriers of rocks without being exposed to the stormy winds and waves of the North Sea.

THE RJUKANDFOS.

This magnificent waterfall is situated in Thelemarken, and is reached from Christiania *via* Drammen and Kongsberg.

The Rjukandfos, or Reeking Waterfall, is formed by the Maan Elv, which rises in the Mjos-vand in Northern Thelemarken, and runs from the high lands into the deep and picturesque valley of Vestfjordalen. This beautiful cascade falls over a perpendicular rock of nearly 900 feet in height. Over against the cataract is a projecting platform of rock, from whence the fall may be seen in all its grandeur.

The following description of the Rjukandfos is from the pen of A. Munch, a Norwegian poet :—"We sate a long while on the side of the mountain, where the turf, deeply marked with footprints, shows the beginning of Maristien, and allowed the sublime sight to fill us with a kind of joyful terror. From this high resting-place the eye could plunge 600 feet into the boiling cauldron, or fly across the chasm to the beginning of the cataract, where the silvery column of water in uninterrupted succession rushes forth from the dark abyss in the yawning rocks, and glides, with the falling wreaths

of spray, half-down the interior of the cauldron ; for farther no human eye can penetrate, as the clouds of watery mist rise to about the middle of the fall, and completely fill up the interior of the space. It seems, indeed, as if the Spirit of the Mountain, in order to protect this his inmost and most secret laboratory, had rendered it inaccessible from all sides. Not only is the interior space defended by rocks as sharp as the edge of a knife, and blocked up by the thundering spray, so that no living being could breathe there, or approach it without being dashed to pieces, but the more spacious amphitheatre of rocks, forming, as it were, the entrance-hall of the grand scene, is almost inaccessible to the foot of man ; and there are dark legends of hair-brained adventurers who have climbed down to the water's edge, barely to escape with life.

“ As we again and again gazed with fixed looks on the mountains of spray, continually and without any interruption gliding down into the abyss, and now and then the slanting rays of the setting sun through the dark shadows of the rocky clefts fell on the myriads of watery particles, changing them into as many shining gems, whilst the stunning noise of the cataract, hissing and thundering, shook the air above our heads, and we saw large birds, shrieking, fly over the roaring chasm in always narrower circles, as if they were going to be engulfed in its eddies ; we too were seized by that strange desire which in such places lures man into the abyss. We felt as if some unseen power were lifting up our feet from the ground, and drawing our heads towards

the deep ; as if a thousand flattering, luring, and unceasing voices called us from the wreath of spray in the cauldron, whispering confidentially ‘that there was rest and balmy sleep to be found in this depth for our busy, burning thoughts ;’ and yet at the same time we felt ourselves seized by unspeakable horror, which called the paleness of death on our cheek, and made us involuntarily grasp the nearest objects with spasmodic violence. It was the terrible phantom of giddiness which stepped near us, and looked into our souls with its unfathomable, maddening glances. Whoever has him for a companion on the Maristien is lost without hope. He would entice us thither ; the walk over the smooth face of the rock from the birch-tree to the solitary fir in the middle of the path seemed so short, so easy to accomplish, and vanity whispered to us, ‘to have been near the Rjukandfos without crossing Maristien, was to have been at Rome without visiting St. Peter’s !’ But already, at the first examining step in the dangerous path, where there are no longer any shrubs hiding the abyss below, and the eye, hovering over the steep rocky wall slanting towards the falls, finds nowhere a resting-place, already there the dreadful companion stood beside us, trying to seize us, and pointing, with mocking, to the abyss below. But as yet we were not so entirely in his power as not to be able to free ourselves by a strong exertion of our will, and we abandoned the walk across Maristien.”

Mr. Everest in his description of the fall says—“I long gazed upon this wonderful scene, which seemed

like the end of the world. It still floats before me like a dream." The Maristien is a dangerous footpath winding round one of the sides of the chasm into which the cascade falls, which requires a strong nerve and steady head to cross its dizzy way, but is by no means impracticable. It derives its appellation from a young peasant-girl named Mary, who met her lover on the path after a long separation. In the joy and excitement of the moment, the hapless youth missed his footing, fell into the chasm, and perished before the maiden's eyes.

THE VÖRINGSFOS.

This is one of the grandest and highest waterfalls in Norway, if not in Europe. It is supposed to be considerably more than 900 feet high. It is difficult to give an adequate description of this magnificent cascade. The reader can fancy himself standing on the brink of a perpendicular chasm, the opposite barrier of rock being so near that it would appear as if a stone could be thrown across, while so great is the depth of the cauldron of boiling water, that all the objects at the bottom seem to be seething and disappearing, to come again and again instantly into view. Then imagine a height twice as great as St. Paul's Cathedral, and a rapid river falling from that height with a noise like thunder, and a dim notion may be formed of the sublimity of the sight. At the summit of the fall a few rugged pines cling to the scanty soil, and here the spectator may stand and look into a depth of nearly a thousand feet, into which a mass of water, of the colour of the snow from whence

it derives its source, falls with an awful noise, bedewing everything in its vicinity with a whitish spray, and making the spectator feel as if he were in the presence of the Spirit of all waters. It is an impression which will not be soon forgotten.

The Vöringsfos is on the road from Christiania to Bergen, and may be visited from a good station called Vossevangen. The Hardanger-fjord and the Folgefond glacier may be undertaken at the same time. There are many other beautiful cascades in this part of Norway—viz. Skyttiefos, which is 700 feet high; the Rembie-dalsfos; the Ostadfos, opposite the Folgefond, not only more than 700 feet in height, but also remarkable for the great body of water that falls from it.

THE HÖNEFOS.

This is another fine fall, and is near Klækken, a station on the road from Christiania to Bergen. The district in which this cascade is situated was governed by kings in ancient times. One of these sovereigns, Sigurd Hjort by name, when attacked by thirty armed men at one time, stood with his back to a wall, and slew twelve of his adversaries, besides severely wounding their leader, before he was slain himself. Halfdan the Black, another of these ancient kings, was so much beloved, that when he died four provinces disputed the honour of possessing his body, which was at length divided into four parts, and a quarter was given to each. Sigurd Syr, king of the Ringerige, is said to have educated St. Olaf.

When Charles XII. of Sweden besieged Agershus Castle at Christiania, he sent a detachment of horse to plunder the silver-mines of Kongsberg, no doubt hoping that he would obtain a rich booty. The soldiers arrived at the *præstegaard*, or parsonage, where they were detained by the clergyman's wife. This brave woman, Anna Colbjørnsen by name, set eatables and spirits before the Swedes, and while they were making merry, sent off a messenger to some Norwegian dragoons that were not far off. It is said that when the Swedish cavalry officer heard, as he thought, the sound of approaching horse, and was about to order his men to mount for the fray, Anna lulled him into security by telling him that the noise he heard was caused by the falling waters of the Hønefos, which was at no great distance. In the combat that took place, all the Swedes were either killed or taken prisoners. The name of Colbjørnsen has been esteemed in Norway ever since.

LAKES.

There are so many lakes in this country, that a detailed account of them would fill a volume. We have only space for a brief description of the principal.

TIND-SÖ,

Visited from Kongsberg. This is one of the most remarkable lakes in Norway. It is 30 miles long, by about 3 broad, and is situated amidst the most charming scenery in Thelemarken. There is a fine fall, which

is caused by the Maan Elv as it runs into this sheet of water.



OLD WOODEN CHURCH OF HITTERDAL.

The sides of the mountains, which enclose this inland sea on all sides, run down to the water's edge, and there are only one or two places where a boat can land. The peasants of the neighbourhood point out a place where, some years ago, a bear, having lost its footing, fell into the lake and was drowned, as it was unable to find a landing-place. Another spot is indicated where is a heap of mossy rocks, and there a clergyman was glad enough to take shelter for three days, during a severe storm on the lake.

The interesting old church of Hitterdal is in the neighbourhood, and is well worth a visit. It is a sort of mixture between the Byzantine and Romanesque

styles, and is built entirely of pine-wood. As it is annually coated with pitch, it is still in an excellent state of preservation, although more than 700 years old. This curious old structure is near a station called Sæm.

FÆMUN-SÖ

Is situated in the northern part of Österdalen, and is 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 56 miles long by 7 broad. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque, while it has higher slopes than Lake Mjösen.

LAKE EKERN

Is one of the most considerable of the inland seas of the south of Norway, and within easy reach of the town of Drammen. The lovely valley of Eker is near, which is considered to be the most fertile and beautiful in the whole of Norway.

LAKE ÖIEREN.

This pretty sheet of water is in Nedre Romerike, and is within an easy distance of Christiania. It is about 28 miles long, and is connected with the Glommen Elv, the largest river in Norway. Öieren is a favourite place for wild ducks, snipe, and other water-loving birds, and contains plenty of fine trout. It is a convenient *locale* for the sportsman who cannot remain long in this country.

Lake Mjösen has been described before. The other principal Norwegian lakes are the Horningdals-vand, in

Nord-fjord, the largest sheet of water in the Bergen Stift ; Selbo-sö, within reach of Trondhjem ; the Bygdin-vand, in Valdres, a fine lake which is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and is remarkable for being 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The Tyri-fjord is a very pretty inland sea, which separates into three parts, and is in the neighbourhood of the Ringerige.



LITTLE MJÖSEN-VAND.

This pretty little lake is situated in the Fille-fjeld, on the direct route from Christiania to Bergen. It has received the name of *lille*, or little, to distinguish it from Lake Mjösen near Eidsvold.

Lake Mjös-vand is 1576 feet above the level of the sea, and is delightfully situated. The Maan Elv flows

through it, and falling over the Rjukandfos, runs into the Tind-sö, the latter lake being just 1275 feet lower than Little Mjösen.

The woody parts of the Fille-fjeld, near the Mjös-vand, contain bears, and some good feathered game shooting is to be had in the neighbourhood. The wild reindeer are to be found on the higher summits of the mountains here, and the favourite food of these animals grows abundantly on the fjelds, viz.—*Cladonia rangiferina*, *Ranunculus glacialis*, and *Gentiana nivalis*.



CHAPTER IX.

The Fjelds, Fjords, and Valleys of Norway.



NORWAY is justly celebrated for its mountain scenery. The principal fjelds are the Dovre-fjeld, the Horungerne-fjeld, the Fille-fjeld, the Hardanger-fjeld, the Gousta-fjeld, the Søgne-fjeld, and the Lang-fjeld. These extensive mountain-ranges run from north to south.

It was for a long time a matter of dispute as to which was the highest mountain in Norway. Snæhätten, in the Dovre-fjeld, was for many years supposed to be so. Its height is 7300 Norse feet, which is rather more than English measurement. Then the pre-eminence was assigned to Skagstøl-Tind, 7877 feet high. Galdhöpigen, in the Horungerne range, is now acknowledged to be the highest. It is 8300 feet above the level of the sea.

The summits of many of the Norwegian fjelds are covered with perpetual snow. Some mountains here are glaciers, and are extensive tracts of ice and snow; some are barren wastes; others are fertile in some parts, and in summer afford excellent pasture for cattle. When the hardy little cows and sheep of this country are driven to the mountain-pastures called *sæters* it is

a time for merry-making. The *bonde*, or peasant, accompanies the cattle, and is followed by his children. When the *sæter* is reached, cakes are brought out, corn-brandy appears, and the cattle themselves are as much pleased as their masters ; for they have been shut up in badly-ventilated sheds all the winter, where they had neither fresh air to breathe nor green grass to eat. The mountain-pastures generally contain a hovel, and here the weary traveller or sportsman will be glad at night to rest his weary limbs, and to get the *sæter* girls to cook his provisions. The accommodation is rough in the extreme, but the bracing mountain-air and fatigues of the day's walk in search of sport or the picturesque, banish wakefulness, and the traveller's sleep will be as sound, or perhaps sounder, than if he were lying on eider-down. Then, sometimes of a night the lads of the nearest village will mount up to the *sæter*, and join the maidens in a dance, to the lively air of some strolling fiddler. Huge fires are lighted in the open air to keep off wild beasts, and the dancers will take care not to wander away from the circle of light, lest some *huldre*, or fairy, in the darkness may spirit them away.

SNÆHÄTTEN.

This is one of the most celebrated mountain-peaks in Norway, and rises from the lowlands of the Dovre-fjeld. Three valleys meet at its base, and contain some fine scenery. Although the Norwegian fjelds are much lower than the Alps of Switzerland, they quite equal them in the grandeur of the views surrounding them, and this is

especially the case with Snæhätten. The prospect from it is superb. Herds of wild reindeer are frequently seen in its vicinity.

ROMSDALHORN.

This singular mountain rises from the valley of Romsdal, and is on the road from Christiania to Molde. It is 2188 feet high, and to the south of it are the Troltinderne, or the Witch Peaks. The Romsdalthorn derives its name from its peculiar shape, which resembles a horn at its summit. It was for a long time considered inaccessible, but at length an adventuresome blacksmith made the attempt, and was successful. This enterprising knight of the anvil and hammer built a cairn of stones on the summit of the mountain, which may be seen at a great distance. At the foot of the Horn there is a cleft in the rock called "St. Olaf's Sword," for the saint is said to have caused water to flow from a fissure in the mountain's side, after the manner of Moses, when his army was perishing of thirst. In Romsdal is Kringelen, a celebrated pass ever-memorable in the annals of brave deeds done in this country, for a battle which was fought in 1612 between a Scotch regiment under Colonel Sinclair and some Norwegian peasants. A war was then raging between Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Christian IV. of Denmark, and the Danes had gained possession of the whole Swedish coast, while the Norwegians, of course, were inimical to Sweden. Sinclair had raised a regiment in Scotland for the service of the Swedish king, but the

problem for him to solve was how to convey his soldiers through Norway to Sweden. After some consideration it was decided that part of the Scots should land on the west coast of Norway, and march under Sinclair himself over the mountains into Sweden, the remainder to go by way of Trondhjem. Sinclair landed in the west, and passed safely through part of Romsdal, but when he arrived at Kringelen his soldiers fell into an ambuscade prepared for them by the Norwegian peasants, who had ascended the mountains, and threw down trees, rocks, and stones on the invaders. All the Scots were slain except sixty men, who were afterwards killed in cold blood. The most affecting part of the story is, that a fair Norwegian sent her own lover to protect Lady Sinclair, who was with her husband, from insult, but the unhappy Scotchwoman, mistaking the young man's intentions, drew a pistol from her girdle and shot him on the spot. The part of the Scotch regiment which traversed the country over the mountains from Trondhjem succeeded in reaching Sweden, raised the siege of Stockholm, and compelled the Danes to conclude a favourable peace with the Swedish king.

A post has been erected at Kringelen, which contains an inscription narrating the event to travellers.

NYSTUEN

Is a little below the summit of the pass of the Fillefeld, and is 3100 above the level of the sea: as the birch grows higher, the mountain here is covered with it. At Land, which is near, was once a small church

dedicated to St. Thomas, at which a service was annually performed by a clergyman who attended for the purpose. The church was destroyed for the peculiar reason that people came from all parts for the service, and when it was over indulged in such drunken orgies that the whole country was scandalised.

The women of this district wear a smart boddice which buttons round the throat, a green petticoat, silver buckles in their shoes, and brooches of the same metal. The hair is plaited with red worsted, and is worn in a peak behind, while the ear-rings are generally of gold or silver. The entire costume is very neat and pretty.

Wild reindeer are found in the Fille-fjeld, and there are some fine trout in a small lake called the Utza-Vand, which is near Nystuen. The famous *Rak Örret* is made from the trout caught in the smaller Norwegian lakes, especially from Utza-vand. This singularly disgusting edible consists, so it is said, of trout buried in the ground, and taken up to be eaten when it is in a putrid state! It is considered a great delicacy by some Norwegians, and we have seen even the better classes in the country eat it with avidity. To strangers the stench of *Rak Örret* is quite enough.

STALHEIM.

The traveller who approaches Stalheim in Vos, on the road from Bergen to Christiania, will behold a wonderful sight. It is the view of the Jordelsmeten, which are devoid of all signs of vegetation, and are composed of sparkling felspar, to be easily mistaken at

a distance for mountains of snow. They rise to a height of more than 3000 feet above the valley of Nærodal. It is a remarkable sight, as the spectator casts his eye round the huge masses of grayish rock, or regards the roaring cascades, which rush madly down the sides of the mountains or fall over their precipices, or as he looks with fixed gaze in the distance, where the dark forests remind him of regions that are habitable. It must have been some mighty convulsion of nature which opened a yawning gulf in the mountains, and formed a deep ravine, blocked up on all sides by lofty peaks. It is said that the light of the sun never penetrates to the bottom, and that the only light is a sort of constant gray dawn, which is not very enlivening to those whose animal spirits are weak. A gloomy influence pervades the entire scene. Here and there huge masses of rock are to be seen, which have mouldered away under the influence of the elements, and have fallen into the ravine.

This is one of the grandest mountain-scenes to be met with in Norway.

THE WESTERN FJELDS OF NORWAY.

These are not so high as in the more northern parts of the country, but they are much steeper, while, at the same time, the fjords are narrower. On the extensive snow-fields of the Hardanger, lakes are to be seen that are covered with ice in the hottest part of summer. The sun shines there with a singular glare, as its rays are reflected from the myriads of particles of ice and

snow. Such scenes as we have attempted to describe seldom fail to gratify the eye of the admirer of nature.

THE FJORDS OF NORWAY.

The fjords of this country are broad and erratic channels, such as are seen in no other part of Europe. Perhaps some slight resemblance to them may be perceived in certain parts of the coast scenery in the west of Scotland. They are in no respect like ordinary bays, but are like numerous lakes, with channels, some broad, some narrow, leading to them, and having one common outlet to the sea. The scenery round these strange waters is rendered extremely picturesque by the number of small islands, some of which are large and beautifully wooded ; some are inhabited, and are dotted here and there with pretty villas, while others are as silent as the grave, and are seldom trodden by the foot of man.

The singular nooks and corners, and sandy beaches up the fjords of Norway remind the traveller of the lines of Ovid :—

“ Vidi factas ex æquore terras,
Et procul a pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ.”

Some of the Norwegian fjords penetrate more than fifty miles into the land : the Søgne-fjord runs up to a distance of upwards of one hundred miles. The Christiania-fjord is the largest in the south of Norway. Then there are the Hardanger, the Trondhjem, the West and the Porsanger fjords.

Although this kind of Norwegian scenery is grand

and picturesque, it has a depressing influence on the mind of the solitary traveller akin to the feeling described by the poet :—

“ Oh solitude ! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face ?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than live in this horrible place !”



VIEW IN GUDBRANDSDAL.

THE VALLEYS OF NORWAY.

The Gudbrandsdal is watered by the Glommen Elv, and is considered the finest in Norway. It is nearly 150 miles long, and displays some of the most lovely scenery. Next comes Östredalen, another extremely picturesque valley.

Gudbrandsdal and Östredalen are said to be the best

locales for ordinary Norwegian sport. Many of the rivers in them abound with salmon ; bears can be encountered by those who have nerve for that dangerous kind of sport ; their lakes contain plenty of fine trout ; *ryper* and other birds are common ; elk are sometimes seen, and reindeer abound in the fjelds in the neighbourhood. The traveller passes through these valleys on his way to Trondhjem from Christiania.

HALLINGDAL,

A fine valley on the road from Christiania to Bergen.

The Hallingdal peasants are famous for their love of dancing and fighting, two very dissimilar amusements, one would think, but a taste for which is no doubt induced by strong animal spirits. The men are so nimble of foot that when they dance the "Halling," they pirouette, give a sudden leap, and touch the ceiling with the right foot. When under the influence of drink they gravely enter into amicable encounter, shake hands before commencing, after the manner of English pugilists, then draw their short knives (*tolkniv*), and cut and slash at each other in all directions. Much wholesome bloodletting takes place, but a tragic termination of the affair seldom occurs. The traveller who has sufficient time to stay some days in this district will be much amused by the peculiar manners and customs of the people.

HITTERDAL,

A valley celebrated for its lovely scenery, as well as for some of its roads, which are extremely creditable

to the skill and ingenuity of Norwegian engineers. Some of these public highways in this country are constructed on walls, which are built round the sides of mountains, and have awful precipices to the right of the traveller as he ascends them.

The beautiful Tind-sö, and the ancient church described before, are in Hitterdal.

TISTEDALEN.

Travellers have declared the scenery of this lovely little dale to be as fine as any in Europe. It is surrounded on all sides by green pastures and hills, and is watered by a small but rapid river. Several cotton-factories, iron-works, and saw-mills are to be found here.

Tistedalen can be visited from Christiania.

THE GUULDAL.

A Norwegian valley noted for its beautiful scenery, as well as for its traditions. It was the scene of many bloody battles in the wars between Sweden and Norway. It is watered by the Guul Elv, one of the best rivers for salmon in Norway.

The following is Dr. Clarke's description of the Guuldal :—"From Melhuus to Leer, Foss, and Soknæs, the road meanders through close surrounding precipices, amidst bold and abrupt mountains, embosoming the waters of the Guul. Between Melhuus and Leer we were delighted with the beauties of the country, and especially with the elegance of a bridge constructed of the trunks of fir-trees, of one arch, of which there are

many in Norway of surprising magnitude and boldness of design, cast across the most rapid cataracts. There is nothing in all Switzerland to surpass the grandeur of the prospects between Soknæs and Hoff."

The Guuldal can be visited from Trondhjem.



CHAPTER X.*

Nordland—Finmarken—The Lapps ; their Manners and Customs ; their Reindeer.



NORDLAND is bounded on the north by Finmarken, and on the west by the sea. Many islands off its west coast are deserving of a visit, among which we may mention the Threnen Islands ; and Lovunden, Hestmandö or Horseman's Island, and Torget, on which is the singular rocky summit called Torghatten, are worthy of a passing word.

This Amt is one of the largest in Norway, and is almost a "*terra incognita*." It contains many good salmon-rivers, but the sport they afford is very uncertain. Bears are also pretty common here ; but the English sportsman should be careful to procure an experienced guide before he sets out on a journey through this province.

The following remarks are from Mr. Barnard's *Sport in Norway* :—" My information regarding this

* The woodcuts in this chapter are inserted by the kind permission of Principal Forbes of St. Andrews, from his work, *Norway and its Glaciers*.

Amt (Nordland) is very scanty ; in fact, north of the Vefsen river it is comparatively a '*terra incognita*.' The means of communication in the interior are but small, there being scarcely any roads at all, so that there is but little wonder that sportsmen have frequented places, in preference, which were more accessible, and which afforded fewer impediments to locomotion.

"But that a visit to Nordland would be found extremely remunerative, I entertain not the slightest doubt ; though, at the same time, I do not think any single river, with the exception of the Vefsen, to be capable of showing permanent sport."

In another page is the following information for tourists and sportsmen :—"The steamer stops at Bodö, at the mouth of the Salten-fjord, whence the Beieren Elv can easily be reached by boat-skyts."



The Threnen Islands are four peaks which are situated near the Arctic circle. Here the varieties of light and shade, when the sun is setting, are most extraordinary.

Lovunden is an island south of the former group which is remarkable for its sugar-loaf peak. Myriads of sea-fowl fly round or perch upon it. In a line with the Threnen Islands, but nearer the mainland, is Hestmandö, which is supposed to represent a horseman swimming in the water. The Norwegian fishermen are a superstitious set of people, and always take off their hats to the horseman as they pass this island in their boats.



In southern Nordland is Cextind, a singularly-shaped peak, capped with snow. In the neighbourhood is one of the most extensive glacier-ranges in Norway. To the south is the Ranen Elv, one of the best salmon-rivers in Nordland.

TORGHATTAN.

This strange rock is 1000 feet high, and is thus described by Professor Forbes :—" It is of granite, and



CAVE OF TORGHATTAN.

its form, as seen from the south, is not unlike the peaked waterproof hats sometimes worn by sailors ; whence, in fact, its name *Torget's Hat*."

Proceeding northwards, the steamer lands the traveller at Bodö, a small town where the *jagts*, or fishing-smacks, convey the cod-fish from the Lofoden Islands. From this small town the tourist can proceed



BLAAMANDSFJELD.

on an excursion to the Salten-fjord, where there is a whirlpool called the Saltenström. From Saltnæs—a station for travellers—a visit may be paid to Blaamandsfjeld, from which most delightful views may be obtained.

Up the Salten-fjord the tourist may visit a Lapp

encampment, and study the peculiar habits of that strange race of pigmies.

Norwegian Lapland, or Finmarken, is bounded on the south by Nordland, on the N.E. and E. by Russian and Swedish Lapland, and on the W. by the sea. The chief towns are Tromsö and Hammerfest; the former of which is, properly speaking, the capital, but as the latter is a place of great trade, especially with Russia, it is in reality the more important of the two. This, the most northern part of Europe, has a severe climate, but is by no means without its allurements to the hardy Norsemen. The Norwegians of Finmarken travel through other countries; they visit the chief capitals of Europe; Rome is their favourite resort; but they return to the bleak North to exclaim—

“Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd, still returns to thee.”

It is a pleasant trait in the character of the Norwegian people, and does them infinite credit, that however long they may be absent from their native country—however well they may enjoy themselves in foreign lands—they go home again to declare that no land in the wide world can be compared to “Gamle Norge.”

The Norwegians of Finmarken have a saying that they have “three months of green winter, and nine months of white in the year.” It must not be supposed, however, that all is barrenness in this northern land; far from it. The valley of the Alten is fertile and picturesque, and some of the views from on board the

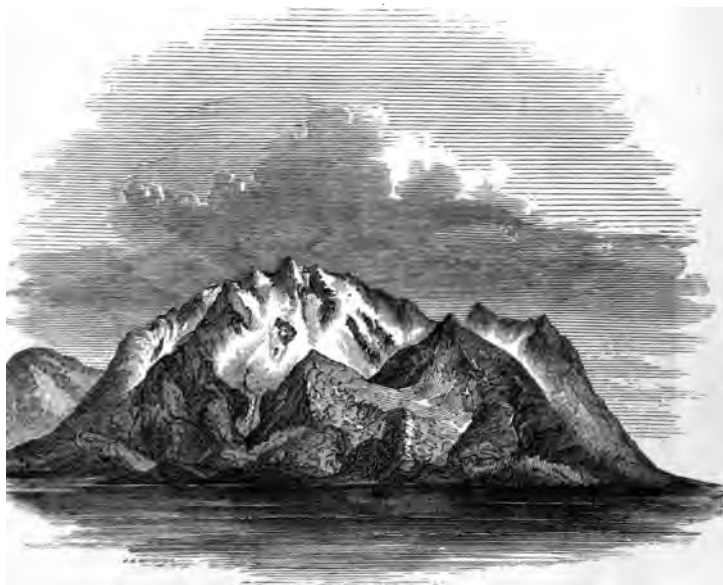
steamer up the Kaa-fjord from Hammerfest are extremely fine.

The Alten Elv is one of the best salmon-rivers in Norway, and runs into the Alten-fjord. The Reisin Elv



THE KAA-FJORD.

is another good salmon-river, south of the Alten Elv. On this route from Tromsö is Kaago, on which there is a magnificent glacier. "This beautiful glacier," says Professor Forbes, "recalled to my mind one in the Allée Blanche, descending from the chain of Mont Blanc, not far from the glacier of Miage, called Glacier de Frêne."



KAAGO.

The glacier is situated on the eastern side of the island.

BOSEKOP.

This is a station on the Alten-fjord, where good accommodation for travellers is to be obtained. A fair is held here in November and March, which is, perhaps, unique of its kind. It is attended by Russians, Swedes, Norwegians, and Lapps, who are dressed in a strange variety of costumes, and speak different languages.

THE LAPPS OF FINMARKEN.

These interesting little people, who are also called Fins, generally live in tents, which are made of a coarse kind of sailcloth, and are warm and comfortable enough



LAPP ENCAMPMENT.

in winter. This tent is sustained by thick wooden poles, and there is a large hole in the top, which is the only outlet for the smoke, for the Lapp keeps a fire burning night and day in his domicile. Many of these people build hovels for themselves which are made of sticks covered with turf; some of them have neither tents nor hovels, but repose on the hard ground, even in winter, with the canopy of heaven for a covering. A Lapp is, however, so hardy by nature, that he will get

drunk, fall asleep in the snow or in a ditch, and awake in the morning as refreshed as if he had passed a pleasant night in a warm bedroom. Nature is kind to this singular race, and enables them to undergo great hardships and toil.

The inside of a Lapp tent offers a strange picture to the curious. In a corner is a large bed of birch-twigs, on which husband, wife, and children sleep at night, the only coverings being reindeer skins—blankets and sheets are unknown—but the tent is warm, and the small family being untroubled with indigestion, sleep as sound on their birch-twigs as the denizens of cities.

In the middle of the tent is a circle of stones, on which the fire is made, and over which the huge cooking utensils hang from iron hooks. The food consists of reindeer venison, soup made from the same, and reindeer milk and cheese.

When the meat is ready, the Lapp household stand round the huge cauldron containing the reindeer venison and soup. Each person dips in his wooden spoon, and eats his food boiling hot. There is no distinction, and master and servants share and share alike. These pigmies are of an oleaginous nature, and when a Lapp servant forks out of the pot a lump of unusually fat venison, he eyes it gravely, sniggers to his companions, who return the grin in an amicable manner, and offers the *bonne bouche* to his master, who is by no means bashful in accepting it.

The Lapp is partial to gay and striking colours, and

prefers blue, scarlet, and yellow. On ordinary occasions the male wears a dress of blue woollen cloth, which is trimmed with yellow, the cuffs being fringed with scarlet. The women are dressed in a similar manner, and the only distinguishing mark by which their sex may be



LAPPS OF FINMARKEN.

discerned is by an apron of gaudy colours, which is artistically embroidered with threads of various dyes. When wandering about from place to place in summer the man wears a fur-coat (*svaltja*), and in the depth of winter a second is worn over the other, and with the

hair outside. His cap is made of scarlet cloth, with a broad strip of marten's fur round it.

These people possess a simple method of tanning leather. Their reindeer harness is prepared in this way, and short boots are worn in summer, which are made of leather and fit as tight to the foot as a glove. A similar boot, turned up at the toe, is worn in winter, which is lined inside with warm fur, and has the leather tanned with the hair on.

The Lapp is an inveterate smoker, and is quite a connoisseur in pipes. His tobacco-pouch is made of reindeer skin, and attached to it is a pipe-cleaner, which is made of a bird's bill, and is as pliable as whale-bone. The case in which the pipe-cleaner is kept is formed from the shank-bone of a wild swan. The drinking-cups, platters, and dishes, are made of the wood of the birch; the spoons and forks are made of the horn and bones of the reindeer. Very pretty bracelets, fancy baskets, and other ornamental articles, are made of the roots of the birch. Some of the Lapps do not roam about like their fellows, but have fixed places of residence on the sea-coast or by the side of a fjord, where they earn an uncertain livelihood by fishing. The Norwegians of Finmarken hold them in great detestation, and have as little intercourse as possible with them. If a Lapp enter a Norseman's dwelling, he apes great humility, declines to sit upon a chair, but squats on the ground, and pretends that he is unworthy of sitting down on an equality with such respectable people. There is a good deal of low cunning in this

kind of behaviour, for there is about as much real sympathy between a Lapp and a Norwegian as there is between a North American Indian and a Yankee. It may be mentioned also, that there is a considerable resemblance between this despised race and the gipsies, with this difference, that the Lapps are honest in their dealings, while the other wanderers spoken of are just the reverse.

One disagreeable characteristic of this singular race is their partiality for ardent spirits, and in this respect the women are as bad as the men. The man gets drunk, and lies down in the snow or in the wet ; and the woman, out of sympathy no doubt, does the same, and lies down by his side. When they wake up they stare stupidly at each other, and then go their ways to their habitation, the tent or hovel described before. It may be stated, in addition, that the women are also inveterate smokers ; but they are good mothers, and are extremely attentive to their children. It would be impossible to picture a prettier sight than a pigmy Lapp infant reposing in its tiny portable cradle, which is lined with warm fur, and is hung up by a string to a hook or branch of a tree, to keep it out of harm's way.

So addicted are the Lapps to wandering and intemperate habits that it is almost impossible to cure them, let philanthropists do what they will. Some years ago an attempt was made by some kind-hearted people to bring up a youth of this strange race as a clergyman, who was to be sent as a missionary to his own people. The boy was trained and educated with this intention,

he was even ordained and began to preach, but he was such an inveterate drunkard that his patrons were obliged to abandon him in despair, and he returned to his tribe as a watcher of tame reindeer on the mountains.

This people are not without religious feelings. They observe the Sabbath, attend the Norwegian churches when they can, and are regularly taught by schoolmasters who are appointed for the purpose. Their religious sentiments are sometimes carried to excess, and they frequently create a disturbance in church by groaning deeply, and by shuffling their feet when the officiating clergyman is disliked by them.

Some Lapps are rich, and possess from one to two thousand tame reindeer. One man in particular is said to have as many as ten thousand of these useful animals. This opulent individual differs in no respect from his brother Lapps, but leads the same life of toil, dresses in the same style, and bears no outward sign of wealth or importance. When he dines he stands, with his wife, children, and servants, round the large iron pot containing the reindeer venison and soup ; the only deference paid to him is, that it is considered he has a right to help himself before the others, who wait eagerly his signal to begin the repast. This man has as many as forty dogs to guard his reindeer.

The food of this simple people is nearly always the same. Tea is unknown ; sometimes, but not often, they drink a little coffee, and consider it as a great luxury ; occasionally, they get *fläd-bröd*, or barley-cakes. They drink a great deal of finkel, a horrible spirit, which is very

strong, and almost takes away the breath of those who taste it for the first time ; it is distilled from corn or potatoes, and is flavoured with caraway seeds. They appear, however, to thrive well on their peculiar diet, and are singularly free from disease. They live to a good old age, and the patriarchs of the race are noted for their extreme ugliness. In choosing the parts of the reindeer, they give the preference to the saddle, which has plenty of fat ; they sell the other portions of the animal to their Norwegian neighbours. The deer is slaughtered in a peculiar manner. A sharp knife is thrust into the back part of the head, which divides the spinal marrow from the brain. The animal dies instantaneously, and the knife is thrust immediately into the heart, when the blood is to be found in the stomach. The Lapps are extremely superstitious, and all outward signs are observed as portending good or evil fortune. The stars, the clouds, the moon, the flight or appearance of birds in certain numbers, are regarded as omens. Although suspicious of strangers, they are hospitable enough to passing travellers, and are easily satisfied. A small present of tobacco or brandy is cheerfully accepted as a recompense for any act of civility to tourists. The food is the chief difficulty when living among them, for a man soon tires of reindeer venison, and the milk of that animal is extremely indigestible to those who are not used to it. Those travellers, therefore, who visit a Lapp encampment should take care to be provided with a few necessary articles of food.

We have now to make some remarks on the tame reindeer. That useful animal furnishes its master with his food ; his outer garments, in the shape of fur-coats, are provided by its skin ; his boots and unmentionables are made from the hide of the animal ; while the only household gods the Lapp has are made from the sinews of the deer, and his spoons and forks are manufactured from the same creature's horns and bones. We speak, of course, of the poorer people of the race ; the richer ones have valuable silver ornaments, such as girdles and brooches for the women, and buttons for the men. The tame reindeer draws its master's sledge, and is in all respects a beast of burden. It is smaller in size than the wild reindeer, and a much more ignoble-looking animal than that free denizen of the mountains. The travelling sledge, called in the Lapp language *Raido-geris*, is made of birch, and is shaped like a long box. It is not altogether unlike a coffin. It does not run on two slides, like the ordinary Norwegian sledge, but on a broad keel, and passes with incredible swiftness over the snow. The reindeer is fastened to the sledge by a long thong of deer's leather, and the animal has a scarlet cloth on its back with the owner's initials worked on it with black thread.

When a Lapp colony is on the move, and in winter especially, the scene is an interesting one. The numerous sledges freighted with the Lilliputian people, the tame reindeer and their howling dogs, the snow-covering the ground in all directions, the leaden-coloured clouds, make up a scene of activity and bustle extremely

diverting to a spectator. Then, nothing can be prettier than the sight of the Lapps, deer, dogs, and sledges, crossing at full speed some frozen lake.

The tame reindeer is not an amiable kind of beast, but is wild by nature. When travelling, its Lapp master has but little control over its movements, and is obliged to let it have its own way at times. Sometimes it will turn restive, stop suddenly in its course, and, turning round, attack its master in a savage manner. In this predicament, the Lapp turns the sledge completely over, and gets under it. The deer then pokes away at the wooden covering, and when it has expended its wrath, the Lapp coolly gets out, rights the sledge, and proceeds on his journey as if nothing had happened. If the reindeer is too quick in its attack, the man rolls safely on the ground, enveloped in his *svaltja*, or fur-coat; for the horns of the deer are filed at the points, and can do very little harm.

Lapp encampments may be visited from Bodö, Tromsö, and Hammerfest.



CHAPTER XI.

The Botanical Productions of Norway—List of the Norwegian Ferns—Wild Berries—Vegetables—Trees—Minerals.



It is said that all the alpine flora of the north may be found in the Dovre-fjeld. The English tourist, therefore, who wishes to make botanical excursions in this country should take up his quarters at Tofte, Jerkin, or Kongsvold—comfortable stations in this range of mountains.

We make no attempt to give a detailed account of Norway's botanical productions ; we simply offer a few passing remarks on the subject, and give a list of the known Norwegian ferns.

Agriculture is in a very unsatisfactory condition here. Very little wheat is grown ; it is generally imported from Spain and Russia. Barley and rye, as well as oats, are extensively produced. Vegetation is very rapid, for the days are so long and the nights are so short during the summer months that nature is always progressing. It is said that barley will grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the course of 24 hours, in the extreme north of Norway. It is planted and harvested in the short

space of ten weeks. In Finmark, however, the crops often do not ripen at all.

Wheat does not grow higher north than 64° ; oats up to $68\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; rye up to 69° ; barley as high as 70° . In the latitude of the North Cape the sun is above the horizon from the middle of May to the end of July. During that time vegetation is constantly proceeding; and it may be mentioned that the grass grows beneath the snow. The sun is below the horizon from November 17th to January 26th.

The harvest is soon over in Norway, and the sheaves of corn are hung on high poles, so that sprouting in wet seasons is unknown. In a country like this the farmer has to make the most of the short summer.

The common blue hyacinth, the primrose, the snow-drop, the violet, and the lily of the valley, grow abundantly in the woods around Christiania. Among the plants found in the Dovre-fjeld we may mention the *Pinguicula villosa*, *Triticum violaceum*, *Epilobium origanifolium*, *Stellaria alpestris*, *Equisetum variegatum*, *Woodsia ilvensis*, and *Woodsia hyperborea*.

Professor Blytt, an eminent Norwegian botanist, now dead, has found in the Dovre-fjeld alone no less than 200 mosses, 150 lichens, 50 algæ, and 439 phanerogamous plants and ferns. There are no shady shrubberies in Norwegian country districts, as there are in England. No doubt the severe winter would destroy our English evergreen plants, and so they are not grown at all in Norway. The people in towns manage to grow several green shrubs in their rooms, among which

a common lily appears to be preferred, which afford a pleasant relief to the eyes, which are often painful from constantly looking at the snow. At a Norwegian friend's house we were often amused at witnessing his solicitude for the welfare of some small fir-trees that were growing in his sitting-room, and which would have been planted in the open air in England. In the drawing-room of another Norwegian friend's house at Christiania was a moveable trellis-work, which was placed near the window, and which was covered in winter with the most deliciously green ivy. Almost every kind of everlasting flower is to be had in winter in the principal Norwegian towns, but we fancy that they come from Germany. These everlasting flowers are much used in Norway in the making of wreaths, immortelles, and crosses, with which graves are decorated. It is considered a polite attention on the part of a gentleman in this country to place a wreath of flowers on the grave of his friend's wife or child. A very pleasant trait in the character of the Norwegian people is the respect paid by them to the dead. The public cemeteries are really large gardens, with *parterres* of flowers all over them, and shady walks and avenues of trees in all directions.

THE NORWEGIAN FERNS.

Polypodium vulgare.—Is common on stony and rocky places in various parts as far north as East Finmark.

P. phegopteris.—Common in all Norwegian woods. It is to be seen in all the woods round Christiania, and even near Alten and Hammerfest in Finmark.

P. dryopteris.—Is common near Christiania, Bergen, and Trondhjem. It is found in some parts of Finmark.

P. robertianum.—Found in rocky limestone soils from Christiania up to Trondhjem, but no farther north than the last-mentioned town.

P. rhæticum.—Common in all mountain regions—up as high as East Finmark. It is found upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

Woodsia ilvensis.—Grows in the higher mountain regions from Christiansand up to Finmark. Although scattered over the whole country, it is by no means common, and is always to be met with in the moist crevices of rocks.

W. hyperborea.—The remarks on the preceding are applicable to this species.

L. clavatum.—Is found on mountain morasses in Norway, especially in Finmark. It is said that the Lapps adorn their children's heads with chaplets made from this species, and that the spikes of the plants, projecting on all sides, remind those singular little people of fairies.

L. annotinum.—This rare fern is found in many of the pine forests of Norway.

L. selago.—Is supposed to possess medicinal virtues, and being a powerful irritant, it is used in Sweden and Norway as a decoction wherewith to get rid of vermin in cattle. It is pretty common in this country.

Ophioglossum vulgatum.—This small fern is found in moist places on the shores of some of the Norwegian fjords.

Botrychium rutaceum.—Is by no means common, but we have met with it near Christiania; and a Norwegian friend informs us that he has seen it in Gudbrandsdal.

B. lunaria.—More common than the preceding, and is sparsely scattered throughout this country, even in the extreme north, where the soil is sandy.

Blechnum spicant.—Common in some parts of the west of Norway, and is also found in Finmark.

Cystopteris fragilis.—The brittle bladder fern is pretty common in all damp places in the Norwegian fjelds.

C. montana.—Common in wet places on the Dovre-fjeld.

C. crenata.—This rare fern is said to be met with in only one or two places in Gudbrandsdal.

C. regia.—Found in the alpine regions, in the south of Norway. We have seen it at Bærum, 7 English miles from Christiania.

Lastrea thelypteris.—Grows in some marshy places. We have seen it near Christiania.

Polystichum filix mas.—Common in shady places in all parts, even in East Finmark.

P. cristatum.—Is not common, but we have found it in sheltered places near Christiania.

P. dilatatum.—Common in all the Norwegian forests.

Aspidium lonchitis.—Is to be found in rocky places as high up as the birch grows in the Dovre-fjeld.

A. angulare.—This rare species is to be found near Christiania, Bergen, and Trondhjem. The last-mentioned locality seems to be its limit northwards.

A. adiantum-nigrum.—Grows in sandy and rocky spots on the south-west coast of Norway.

A. filix-fœmina.—Common in moist places in the woods in all parts, even in East Finmark.

A. trichomanes.—Common in sheltered places among rocks up to the southern parts of Nordland.

A. viride.—Grows in mountain districts among rocks as far north as the southern parts of Finmark.

A. ruta-muraria.—This diminutive plant grows on old walls, and in the fissures of rocks, near Christiania, Bergen, and Alten in Finmark.

A. septentrionale.—Is common throughout this country in all rocky and stony places.

A. germanicum.—Is a rare plant in Norway. We have found it on Næsodon, a small peninsula running out into the fjord near Christiania. It also grows near Bergen and Trondhjem.

Pteris aquilina.—Is found in rocky places as far north as Nordland.

Adiantum capillus-veneris.—Only to be met with in one or two sheltered places in the extreme south of Norway.

Allosorus crispus.—The mountain parsley grows on all rocky places on the west coast of Norway and in Thelemarken.

Hymenophyllum wilsoni.—Found on moist ground among rocks near Christiansand and Bergen.

Scolopendrium vulgare.—This fern has only been recently discovered in Norway. It grows on old walls.

Equisetum variegatum.—The variegated rough horsetail may be placed among the Norwegian ferns. It is found by some of the rivers and lakes of this country.

THE WILD BERRIES OF NORWAY.

Bilberry (*V. myrtillus*).—Grows wild over the whole of this country, and is sent in barrels to England, where it is sold as coming from Russia. Its Norwegian name is *Blaabær*. It is asserted in Norway that the common brown bear feeds voraciously on this berry, and so sets his teeth on edge by its acidity that he must eat flesh by way of a change, when, of course, he commits depredations on the peasant farmer's cattle.

Cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*).—Grows on all marshy grounds. It is common in Finmark, and is called *Mullebær* in Norway. The plant has a leaf like a strawberry, and the fruit is found at the end of an upright stalk; it is pale buff in colour, and somewhat resembles a mulberry in shape.

is eaten in this country with cream, and has a most delicious flavour, while it is said to be an excellent anti-scorbutic. It grows in latitude 71°.

Mulberry (*Morus alba, et nigra*).—Both kinds grow in the south of Norway.

Gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*).—Grows wild in Norway, but not in the extreme north.

Raspberry (*Rubus idæus*) ; Norwegian name, *Bringebær*.—It grows wild up to latitude 70°.

Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) ; Norwegian name, *Jordbær*.—Is found in a wild state all over Norway. It is generally preserved here, and eaten with roast-meat.

Red currant (*Ribes rubrum*).—Is found wild in all parts. Norwegian name, *Ribs*.

Cherry (*Prunus avium*).—Grows abundantly in a wild state on the west coast of Norway ; called here *Kirsebær*. The Norwegians are very partial to cherry-brandy, which they call *Kirsebær-brandeviin*.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Ordinary vegetables do well in this country. Potatoes grow in all parts, even in East Finmark, and on the Lofoden Islands. This useful tuber was introduced into Norway in 1770 by the instrumentality of Caroline Matilda, queen of Norway and Denmark, sister of George III. of England.

Cabbages, turnips, carrots, onions, etc., grow in all parts. In winter, green vegetables are not to be had here at any price ; it is customary, therefore, to store up cabbages and turnips as winter approaches. Dry peas form a favourite winter dish in Norway. They are

soaked in water for some hours, and are then stewed in cream.

Of fruits, apricots will ripen as far north as Trondhjem. Apples ripen in gardens up to lat. 65°. Several varieties of pears and plums are to be met with here. Grapes ripen against walls, as well as the quince, in the southern parts of this country.

Of nuts, walnuts ripen as far north as Trondhjem. The chestnut sometimes ripens near Christiania.

TREES.

The oak grows in many parts of Norway, but is not much higher than a shrub. A few stunted oaks may be seen in the gardens surrounding the royal palace at Christiania. Somewhere in the west of Norway there is an oak which is said to be 125 feet high. The Norwegians speak of it with feelings of reverence. The alder is common on the banks of some of the southern rivers.

The ash is found as far north as Trondhjem. The mountain-ash grows all over the country, and the berries are extremely welcome to small birds during the severe Norwegian winters.

The beech is not at all common here, and only grows in the south. The purple beech is sometimes seen in gardens.

The birch is common in all parts. Its limit in the Dovre-fjeld is 3750 feet above the level of the sea; at that height it is little larger than a bush. This tree is held in great esteem in Norway, and at Christmas

the peasants in some districts offer libations to it. The roots are made into bracelets and other fancy articles. The peasants are also extremely clever in carving pieces of birch-wood. Most of the household furniture in this country is made from the wood of the birch, but it is largely consumed as household fuel. The Lapps in Finmark make their beds of birch-twigs.

The elm grows among other trees in the woods considerably farther north than Trondhjem.

The wild holly is common on the west coast. The same may be said of the honeysuckle.

The horse-chestnut is seen in gardens as far north as Trondhjem.

The ivy grows wild near Bergen. It is often seen in a luxuriant state on trellis-work in the sitting-rooms of dwelling-houses.

The juniper is to be found all over the country, its limit above the sea being much the same as that of the birch.

The lime grows in sheltered places in the south of Norway. A fine row of lime-trees may be seen near Agershus Castle, Christiania.

The larch grows in a cultivated state in the extreme south of Norway.

The maple grows wild in Thelemarken.

The spruce-fir is the most common tree in Norway, and large forests of it are to be met with, but not within the polar circle. The same may be said of the Scotch fir, with the addition that it is to be seen in East Finmark.

Many species of willows are to be found in all parts of Norway, even in Finmark.

The yew is only to be met with in the extreme south of Norway.

MINERALS.

The minerals of Norway are iron, copper, silver, cobalt, and nickel.

Iron is more abundantly found in the southern parts than anywhere else. The ore is very pure, and produces 95 per cent of the pure metal. Coal has, unfortunately, not yet been discovered in this country, and, as a natural consequence, mining operations are yet in their infancy here. As, however, one or two English ironmasters are turning their attention to Norway, it is very possible we may see a change before long.

There are extensive copper-mines in the neighbourhood of Roraas, which have been in operation for more than two hundred years. Copper is to be found also in the valley of the Alten, in West Finmark.

Silver is chiefly found in the valley of the Laagen Elv, at Kongsberg, and, as many changes have taken place in the mines, some information about them may be interesting. The first miners came from Germany, and are said to have been an honest and thrifty set of people. The discovery of silver was made by a farmer's boy, who accidentally kicked over a piece of glittering ore as it lay on the surface, and pleased with the brilliant stone, he carried it home with him, when some scientific person discovered its worth. The

mines were worked for many years at a loss ; but about the year 1768 they yielded a very handsome profit. Sometimes they were worked on public, and sometimes on private account. In 1833 the mines were worked by the state at a profit of £80,000. They are now carried on under the control of three directors, who employ about 400 hands. It is said that the ore is purer than that of any other country in Europe.

Cobalt has been found near Drammen, and nickel near Espedalen.

Gold is said to have been discovered near Eidsvold, but not in any quantity.



CHAPTER XII.

Notes on the Feathered Game of Norway.



NORWAY is a country that affords a fund of instruction and amusement for those who are partial to natural history. Besides its numerous plants and wild animals, the mournful solitudes of its mountains and forests are enlivened by the song of birds.* Many *rare aves* are to be met with in this interesting country during the summer months. The glossy ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*) has been shot no less than four times in Norway. A fine specimen of the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) may be seen in the Zoological Museum at Christiania, which was shot on the south coast. Two species of eagle are to be found in this country—viz. the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and the cinereous or sea-eagle (*Falco albicilla*). In summer the former kingly bird may be seen in Finmark or Norwegian Lapland, where it breeds; the latter is

* The more important of the wild animals of Norway are:—The brown bear, the wolf, the lynx, the glutton, the fox (both the common red and white or Arctic), the Norwegian hare, the badger, the ermine, lemming, otter, beaver, elk, and reindeer.

often observed off the coast near Christiansund, a town lying between Bergen and Trondhjem.

GAME.

It should be mentioned that sport, so called, differs very much in Norway from what it is in Great Britain. There is no *battue* shooting in this country, and the sportsman who bags his eight or ten brace of birds a day here must consider himself fairly lucky.

The white grouse may be called the national bird of Norway : there are two species, the *fjeld-rype*, or mountain-grouse, and the *dal-rype*, or valley-grouse. There is but little difference between the two ; the *dal-rype* is rather larger than the *fjeld-rype*, while the latter has a black line across the eye. These birds change the colour of their plumage from summer to winter. In summer they have a red-brown tinge on the head, neck, and breast ; in winter their plumage is snow-white. The red grouse (*Lagopus Scoticus*) is not to be found in Norway.

The hazel-grouse (*Tetrao bonasia*) is called *Hjerpe* in Norway, and is more common in the central parts than anywhere else ; it breeds, however, on Næsodan, a peninsula running into the fjord near Christiania. The flesh of this bird is held in great estimation by the Norwegians in general, and Pontoppidan, speaking of the *hjerpe* a century ago, says—“ *Caro hujus avis laudatissima est, facilis concoctionis, nutrimenti multi et optimi, primum dignitatis gradum apud veteres obtinuit.*”

The pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) is not found in this country. The partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) is occasionally seen in the southern parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Christiania and near Christiansand.

The capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) is common wherever there are pine-woods. The English working classes at Christiania call it the "turpentine bird," no doubt because in the spring it feeds on the budding shoots of the pine.

The black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) may be shot in Nordland, Gudbrandsdal, Österdal, and on the Dovrefjeld.

The woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) breeds in the central districts of Norway. It arrives as early as the end of March, and migrates as late as November.

The common snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*) is to be found in all marshy places, even in Finmark. It is common near Lake Oieren, within a reasonable distance of Christiania, as well as in the west.

GAME-LAWS RESPECTING BIRDS.

The capercaillie and black-cock may be shot from August 15 to June 1 inclusive; female capercaillie, grey hen, from August 15 to March 15 inclusive; hazel-grouse (*hjerpe*) and eider-duck from August 15 to June 1 inclusive.

Partridges, from September 1 to January 1 inclusive.

The penalty in all cases for shooting a bird out of season is 1 sp. dollar.

The *rype* is not preserved by law.

The N.W. coast of Norway abounds with innumerable sea-birds. It is even stated that the ground on some of the islands off the N.W. coast is so covered with birds' nests, that it would be impossible to walk about among them without treading on the eggs ; while the myriads of gulls, auks, guillemots, puffins, *et hoc genus omne*, at times appear to darken the air.

The common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) is found off the west of Finmark, as well as on the Porsanger-fjord in East Finmark. Innumerable flocks of this species breed in these localities ; and here the eider-down of commerce is to be obtained. The female eider plucks the feathers from her own breast to line her nest with them. She is a very tame bird, and during the season of incubation will allow any person to remove her from the nest. The elasticity of the down depends on whether it is plucked off her breast by the bird itself ; if the feathers are removed from the breast of a dead bird, they have no elasticity.

The wild duck (*Anas boschas*) is common in all parts of Norway. It does not frequent the coasts, but is generally to be found on the mountain lakes. There is good wild-duck shooting on Lake Oieren, near Christiania. The golden eye (*Fuligula clangula*) breeds in Finmark, and on the Trondhjem-fjord. It sometimes builds its nest in the hole of a tree, and when the ducklings are hatched, conveys them to the water, one at a time, by holding them in her mouth. The long-ailed hareld (*Fuligula glacialis*) also breeds in Fin-

mark. The grey-legged goose (*Anser ferus*) breeds in Finmark, as well as on the islands off the coast of Bergen and Trondhjem. The bean goose (*Anser segetum*) is also common in Norwegian Lapland, and breeds on the Porsanger-fjord, in East Finmark. The bernicle goose (*Anser leucopsis*) although occasionally seen in Finmark, is supposed to breed on the borders of the White Sea. The Laridæ are all common in Norway. The herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*) visits the west coast in search of the young herrings. The Iceland gull (*Larus islandicus*) breeds on the Porsanger-fjord in East Finmark. The kittiwake (*Larus tri-dactylus*) breeds on the rocky islands off the west coast of Finmark. The stormy petrel (*Thalassidroma procellaria*) is sometimes driven into the Christiania-fjord by stormy weather. The great northern diver (*Colymbus glacialis*) breeds on the islands off the west coast of Finmark. It is sometimes, but very rarely, seen on the fjord near Christiania. The great auk (*Alca impennis*) is said by some northern naturalists to be found in some inaccessible parts of Iceland. The statement must be received *cum grano salis*.

The *Nordlig Nattergal* (*Sylvia luscinia*, Nilsson) arrives in the neighbourhood of Christiania in the middle of May, and migrates early in September. This appears to be a different bird from the nightingale (*Philomela luscinia*) that visits England. The following is Nilsson's description of the northern nightingale's song :—


Tjun, tjun, tjun, tjun
Spi tui zqua
Tjō tjō tjō tjō tjō tjō tix ;
Qutio qutio qutio qutio
Zquō zquō zquō zquō
Tzy tzy tzy tzy tzy tzy tzy, tzy, tzy, tzi,
Quorrov tui zqua pipiquisi.

The northern nightingale nests in bushy thickets near the water, and lays from four to five yellow-brown eggs.



CHAPTER XIII.

The Climate of Norway—Winter Clothing—Medical Men—
Diseases common in Norway.

THE climate of Norway is neither unhealthy nor disagreeable. English people, however, who are subject to pulmonary complaints should not think of taking up a permanent residence here.

The short Norwegian summer is very hot, while the winter, of course, is extremely cold. Twenty-five degrees of frost, during mild winters, is common at Christiania, but the air is dry and bracing, and the temperature is not liable to sudden changes. When a frost sets in, it continues for a long time, but on the west coast frequent fogs and damp are productive of rheumatism. In Finmark the glass marks forty-five degrees below the freezing-point of Fahrenheit, and sometimes considerably more ; but it should be mentioned that this severe cold is tempered by the absence of wind, for it appears to have the effect of freezing the air. When wind comes on to blow during a severe frost in the North, the atmosphere out of doors is almost unbearable. Travelling in the open air under such circumstances is out of the question.

Frost-bite is of course very common in Norway, and generally affects the parts of the body that are most exposed, such as the face and hands. The most simple and efficacious remedy is the application of snow to the affected part. A friend of ours, who had once the misfortune to have the whole of his face frost-bitten when travelling in Finmark, suffered intolerable pain for some time; he had forgotten to apply snow immediately to the part frost-bitten, and was consequently in a very unpleasant predicament, being troubled with gloomy fears of disfigurement for life, when, fortunately for his peace of mind, he fell in with some wandering Lapps, who took him in charge, and acted like good Samaritans towards him. A Lapp crone was sent for, who applied the oil obtained from a roasted reindeer cheese to the frost-bitten face. A cure was effected in a few days.

The sea on the coast of Finmark is never frozen during the most severe winters, because it is under the influence of the Gulf Stream. The waters in the Bay of Trondhjem never freeze, although so far north; on the contrary, the Baltic becomes frozen in winter, because it is shallow, and numerous large rivers flow into it, thereby reducing the temperature. The Christiania-fjord never freezes, except near the capital itself, because it is very deep, and but few and unimportant rivers fall into it.

The weather is so hot in Finmark during the summer months that vegetation is almost as luxuriant there *as it is in the tropics*. Certain districts near the marshy

grounds of Norwegian Lapland are so troubled with gnats that the Lapps cover their faces with a kind of pigment, so excessively nasty, that the remedy is almost worse than the disease. The tame reindeer suffer terribly from the bites of these gnats, and become almost unmanageable at times.

It is a common saying in England, that "a green winter makes a full churchyard." Now, a mild winter in Norway is a positive misfortune. Snow, and plenty of it, is the desideratum in this country. Not only do the working classes in towns make much money by the hire of their sledges in winter, but when the rivers are ice-bound, snow is necessary for the transport of timber across them. The trees are cut down in inland places, and are conveyed by sledges, or are dragged over the marshy grounds and frozen streams to the nearest rivers, where they are placed on the ice, and remain until it breaks up in the spring, when they are carried down by water to the head of the fjord, or to the sea-side, for exportation. When there is little snow, all this timber must be stored up, to the serious loss of the owner and his workmen. The visitor to Christiania will observe the immense timber-yards near the town, where deals, huge logs of wood, etc., are waiting to be sent to England, France, Holland, and other countries.

The sledge in Norway is quite an institution. Sledging-parties are formed in winter, and start off in the bracing frosty air, full of enjoyment and buoyant with animal spirits. The horse of each sledge is bound

by law to carry a bell, for the vehicle proceeds at a rapid and noiseless speed over the snow, and woe betide the luckless pedestrian who does not hear the tinkle of the sledge's bell, and get out of the way as the concern comes whirling along. Another method of getting over the snow is by means of the *skie*, or snow-skates, which are made of wood, are ten feet long, and are fastened to the feet by a thong in the middle of them. They are propelled by a long pole, which is held in the hand of the skater. Considerable practice is required before they can be properly used, and the tyro meets with many a ludicrous fall in the snow when going down hill with *skie*.

The water of the Christiania-fjord near the town is not deep ; so it freezes readily in winter. The ice is generally so thick that a waggon and horses can cross the fjord on it with perfect safety. The authorities of the town inspect the ice and mark out the safest parts by sticking up fir-trees on each side of the way, and carriages, horses, etc., may then cross over.

Horse-races are held on the Christiania-fjord, near the town, when the waters are frozen, and thousands of people go on the ice to see the sport. The course is marked out by flags stuck in the ice, and the horses run in sledges. The sight is a peculiar one, and the affair is attended with some danger. We were once present at this *spectacle*, as a Frenchman would call it, and were so startled at seeing the ice bending and cracking under the weight of the multitude that we lost no time in returning to *terra firma*. If an accident had happened,

half the population of Christiania would have gone to the bottom of the fjord.

Then, another amusement on the ice in Norway is the use of the *Kjælke*, or small sledge, on which two persons are seated, the hindmost on a raised seat. The *Kjælke* is propelled by large sticks tipped with iron, which the passenger sitting behind works with his hands. These small sledges proceed at a great speed over the ice, as fast as a horse can gallop, and the exercise is a very agreeable one. Again, the *Montagne Russe*, so common in Paris some winters since, are in vogue in all Norwegian towns. Two or three persons sit on this hand-sledge, and impel it forward with their feet, starting from the brow of a hill, when it soon receives an impetus which sends it with incredible swiftness to the bottom.

Travellers in Norway during the winter require very warm clothing. Fur-coats are absolutely necessary, and are generally made of wolf-skins. The price of these garments varies from twenty to fifty sp. dollars. They require to be frequently shaken in summer, to keep away moths, which abound in this country. Summer travellers in Finmark should wear thick gloves, otherwise their hands will be frightfully bitten by gnats.

NORWEGIAN MEDICAL MEN.

All Norwegian towns are well supplied with doctors of medicine. These gentlemen are clever members of their profession, and have all walked the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, before they began

to practise in their own country. They are paid by the year, according to a recognised scale, and get the same, neither more nor less, whether there has been much or little sickness in a household. As, however, medical men are scarce in country places, it would be advisable for the English traveller here to provide himself with a few simple drugs before starting on a journey. Should he have the misfortune to be attacked by a serious illness in Norway, he may place implicit confidence in his medical attendant. Chemists are by no means common in this country, and they must pass a severe examination before they are allowed to open a shop for the sale of drugs, and even then they may only dispense medicines to people who bring a prescription from a duly qualified medical man.

DISEASES IN NORWAY.

The male population of this country are strong and healthy ; the female not so much so, as they are fond of sitting in doors, and take insufficient exercise. A Norwegian *fröken*, or young lady, likes to air her finery in the public streets, but eschews healthy country walks. When at home she drinks hot and strong coffee, which impairs her digestion. She is not too particular about her ablutions, and in severe weather prefers a “dry polish” to the use of soap and water.

The *bleg-sygdom*, or pale or green sickness, is a complaint which attacks young Norwegian females, even among the higher classes. The poor victim of this fell

disease becomes emaciated, loses her appetite, and her countenance becomes pallid or light green. She gradually pines away and dies. This disease is as fatal in Norway as consumption is in England, and what is most singular is, that it never attacks men. There must be something radically wrong in the bringing-up of the fair sex in Norway, for no English or French girl residing here is ever attacked by the *bleg-sygdom*. If the young ladies of this country would lace less tightly, go more into the country air, exert themselves properly in household duties, and eschew coffee altogether, as a beverage, there would probably be an end of this particular disease. Consumption is by no means so common in Norway as it is in England.

Another painful disease among the Norwegians is to be met with all along the west coast, as far north as Bodö. This is a frightful cutaneous affliction, and appears to resemble in most respects the leprosy of the East. In fact, an eminent Norwegian physician who has travelled in the East, informs us that the disease which is so common among the poor people on the west coast of Norway is identical with Oriental leprosy. Some persons affirm that this Norwegian complaint only attacks the peasants on the west coast, because they live almost entirely on fish, which is generally as salt as brine. Be that as it may, there can be no question about the existence of the disease itself.

Diphtheria has made great ravages among the Norwegian people, and has carried off a great number of adults.

As it first made its appearance at Trondhjem, it is called the Trondhjem sore-throat.

Altogether, Norway may be considered a healthy country for English people.

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NORWAY



MEMORANDA

GUIDE.

SUNDAY—SÖNDAG

MONDAY—MANDAG

TUESDAY—TIRSDAG

WEDNESDAY—ONSDAG

NORWAY



MEMORANDA

GUIDE

THURSDAY—TORSDAG

FRIDAY—FREDAG

SATURDAY—LÖVERSDAG

NORWAY

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GUIDE.

SUNDAY—SÖNDAG

MONDAY—MANDAG

TUESDAY—TIRSDAG

WEDNESDAY—ONSDAG

NORWAY

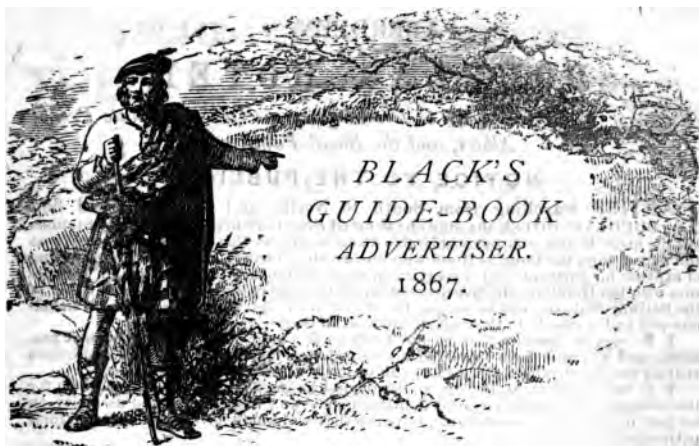
 MEMORANDA

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THURSDAY—TORS DAG

FRIDAY—FREDAG

SATURDAY—LÖVERS DAG



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NATIONAL HOTEL, DINGWALL.

JOHN SINCLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

THE above large and commodious Hotel is beautifully situated near to the Railway Station, and within five miles of the far-famed Strathpeffer Wells. The splendid Tourist Coaches **DEFIANCE** and **WELLINGTON** leave the National Hotel every lawful morning direct for Skye, Lochmaree, and Gairloch. The above Coaches, which are well horsed, have no connection with Mail Gigs, and are the only Coaches having any connection with Lochmaree, Gairloch, and Ullapool.

Families would do well to secure seats beforehand. The scenery on this route is well known to be by far the finest in Scotland.

Parties leaving Glasgow or Edinburgh in the morning can be in Dingwall same evening.

Carriages, Waggonettes, &c., kept for hire or job.

Letters for rooms, coach-seats, or conveyances, punctually attended to.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, DUNOON.

MR. THOMAS RAMSAY and Mrs. RAMSAY return thanks to their Friends and all classes of the community for the measure of support and public patronage they have received since the opening of their establishment, five years ago; and they beg respectfully to inform Tourists, Travellers, Private Families visiting Dunoon, and the Public generally, that the business of the Hotel is conducted, as hitherto, in the most efficient manner, and in regard to comfort, convenience, and superior accommodation, is second to none on the coast.

The Hotel is within seven minutes' walk from the pier, and three minutes' walk from the beautiful West Bay, and is situated near Wellington Place, Auchamore Road, and commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde, from Gourock to the Cumbrae Isles, and surrounding district. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, and all kinds of Beverages, of the finest quality and at moderate charges. Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, and Refreshments, &c., prepared on the shortest notice being given to Mrs. Ramsay.

DUNKELD.

FISHER'S ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, one of the largest in the Highlands of Scotland, has been established for nearly half-a-century, during which time it has been patronised by various of the Royal Families of the Continent, and by the greater number of the Nobility and Gentry of the United Kingdom. It is well known as a first-class House, in which every attention is paid to the comfort, convenience, and amusement of the Tourist. The apartments, both public and private, are large, elegantly furnished, scrupulously clean, and well-aired. This Hotel is not only conveniently situated for visiting the Duke of Athole's Pleasure-Grounds, the ancient Cathedral, the Hermitage, the Rumbling Bridge, and the splendid lake and mountain scenery of the more immediate neighbourhood of Dunkeld, but also for making excursions to the Pass of Killiecrankie, the Loch and Falls of the Tummel, the Falls of the Bruar, Blair Castle, the Birks of Aberfeldy, Loch Tay, Taymouth Castle. The Coach to Braemar and Balmoral will start about the middle of July. Job and Post Horses by Day, Week, or Month. Carriages of every description. Omnibuses to meet each Train. Charges moderate, and attendance charged in the bill.

DUNKELD, 1st May 1867.

HOTEL FRANCAIS, EDINBURGH.

C. DEJAY'S First-Class HOTEL, 99, 100, and 101 Princes Street, Edinburgh, patronised by the Nobility, is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking West Princes Street Garden, and directly opposite the Castle. A considerable addition has lately been made to the Hotel, embracing numerous Parlours, Bedrooms, and Private Suites of Apartments; and the whole house, which is lofty and airy, has been entirely repainted and decorated, and furnished in the most elegant and substantial style. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of M. Dejay, whose thorough practical experience as a *chef de cuisine* is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. *Au parle Français.* Charges strictly moderate.

LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

Table d'Hôte, and Dinners à la carte.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,

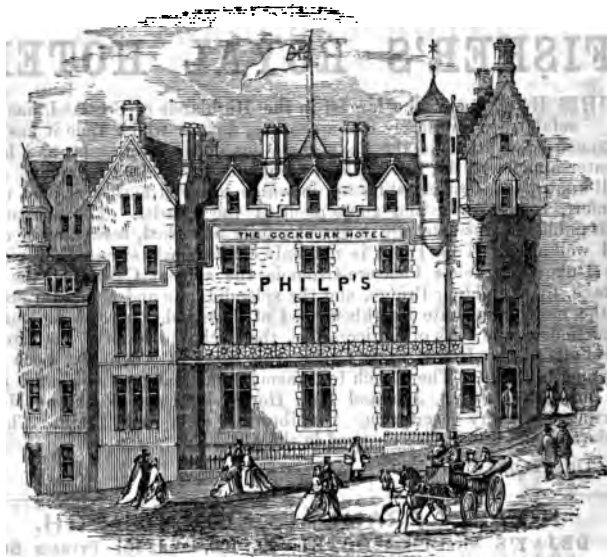
103, 104, 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

At this First-class FAMILY HOTEL will be found

Handsome Suites of Rooms looking into the Gardens.

• Also, a HANDSOME SELECT COFFEE-ROOM,
with all the quiet and comfort of a home.

Charges strictly Moderate.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

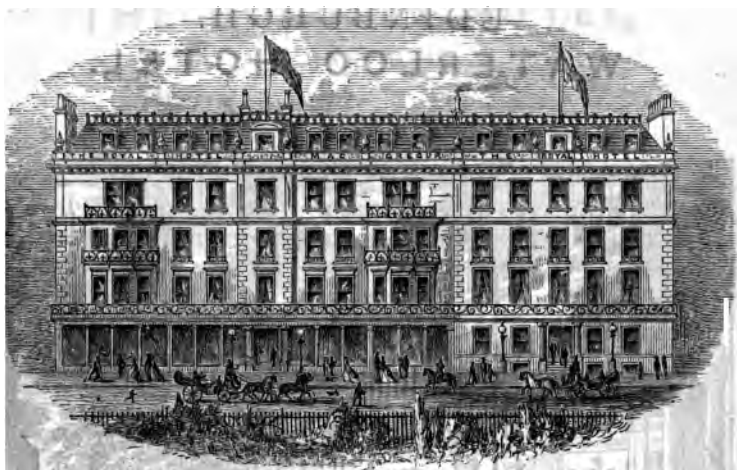
THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large elegantly-furnished Saloon for parties with Ladies, free of charge ; Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

Charges, including Attendance, Strictly Moderate.

A. PHILP (late of the Albion), Proprietor.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of Leicester) makes this house his head-quarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his tourist arrangements. Tourist and Excursion Office next door.



THE ROYAL HOTEL,

(MACGREGOR'S, late GIBB'S),

53 PRINCES STREET,

Established upwards of Fifty years,

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, Arthur Seat, etc., with a Frontage of 220 feet to Princes Street,—one of the finest in Europe.

DONALD MACGREGOR begs respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that he has further extended and decorated the above first-class Hotel, rendering it now one of the largest in Scotland.

The Royal Hotel is unsurpassed for extent of accommodation and elegant furnishings, and has a Suite of Superb Drawing and Dining Rooms for Ladies. Visitors may at all times depend on receiving comfortable and superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges.

Table d'Hôte daily.

N.B.—To prevent mistakes, parties intending to visit the Royal Hotel are cautioned to see they are taken there. The Hotel is about 100 yards from the General Railway Termini.

A Night Porter in attendance.

EDINBURGH. WATERLOO HOTEL.



RAMPLING'S WATERLOO HOTEL, WATERLOO PLACE,

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

COMMODIOUS AND ELEGANT COFFEE-ROOMS.

LARGE AND WELL-VENTILATED SMOKING-ROOMS.

Suites of Apartments, &c.

STRANGERS and others visiting Edinburgh will find that, for Situation, Comfort, and Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, this Elegant and Extensive Establishment (which was built expressly for a Hotel at an expense of upwards of £30,000) is unequalled in the City. The WINES and CUISINE are of the first quality.

A Spacious Saloon for Families who wish to avoid the expense of Private Sitting-rooms.
A MODERATE FIXED CHARGE FOR SERVANTS.

N.B.—To prevent mistakes, parties who intend visiting the WATERLOO HOTEL are cautioned to be careful that cabmen and porters do not take them elsewhere, it having caused many parties great annoyance. A Night Porter in attendance.

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

THOMAS SLANEY, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL, long patronised by the first families of Europe, has been considerably enlarged, and contains every comfort which a matured experience could suggest, with *all* the necessary appliances for the quiet and prompt management of so large an establishment.

The GREAT SALOON is considered the finest room in any Hotel in the kingdom, and is available to those desirous of avoiding the expense of private apartments.

THE CUISINE AND WINES ARE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Table d'Hôte Daily. Dinners à la Carte.

Charges as moderate as those of Minor Establishments.

THE BALMORAL HOTEL

(Late MACKAY'S),

91 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Adjoining the New Club.)

THIS Old Established HOTEL, occupying one of the finest positions in Edinburgh, has recently been much beautified. Its public rooms have been fitted with Oriel windows, and the views of the Castle and Gardens to be had from them cannot be surpassed.

Families and Gentlemen will find first-class accommodation combined with moderate charges.

Coffee, Smoking, and Bath Rooms.

D. PROVEN, Proprietor.

ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, AND 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle.)

A. ADDISON, Proprietor of the above well-known and comfortable Hotel, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and, at the same time, soliciting a continuance of their patronage, begs to inform them that he has just opened a new addition to this Hotel, which he has fitted up in a very superior style. The accommodation consists of large and small apartments, handsomely furnished, single Bed-rooms and Sitting-Rooms, all of which are light and airy. Large handsome Dining-Room, Smoking and Bath Rooms. The Establishment is arranged so as to combine quiet, comfort, and convenience throughout the whole.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Especially Important to Tourists, Families, and Commercial Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh.

THE SAINT ANDREW HOTEL



14 SAINT ANDREW STREET, EDINBURGH, -

Is situated in the finest part of the City. Its proximity to the Railway Termini, Banks, Post-Office, and objects of interest, makes it the most central and convenient residence for Visitors, whether on business or pleasure.

Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. Bed, 1s. 6d. Servants, 9d.

Conducted on Temperance Principles.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Sir WILFRID LAWSON, Bart., Brayton.

Having spent a few nights with my family in the Saint Andrew Temperance Hotel, Edinburgh, I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the accommodation in all respects.

From the Rev. Dr. M'KERROW of Manchester.

The Saint Andrew Hotel, Edinburgh, is one of the best which I have visited.

From HUGH BARCLAY, Esq., LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute, Perthshire.

The character and comforts of the Saint Andrew Hotel are of the highest order.

From the Rev. ALEX. WALLACE of Glasgow.

I can speak from experience of the home character of the Saint Andrew Hotel.

From the Rev. Dr. KERR of Pittsburgh, U.S., and the Rev. R. D. HARPER, Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. Duncan M'Laren—We have not spent any time more pleasantly than the two weeks we passed under your roof, and when we return to our native land we will recommend the Saint Andrew Hotel as a home to American friends visiting Edinburgh.

From Messrs. FOWLER and WELLS, Professors of Phrenology, New York.

Where to 'Live' in Edinburgh.—We most cordially recommend our friends to the quiet, clean, commodious, and home-like Saint Andrew Hotel; so nicely situated, so central, and so convenient to all the railway stations, and where every want will be anticipated and promptly supplied.

From the 'ALLIANCE NEWS.'

The Saint Andrew Hotel has increased in size, comfort, and elegance, until it can now rank as one of the best Temperance Hotels in the Kingdom.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, PROPRIETOR.

WAVERLEY HOTELS,

EDINBURGH.

LONDON,

37 KING STREET,

43 PRINCES STREET.

CHEAPSIDE.



SCOTT MONUMENT.

WAVERLEY HOTEL,

185 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW.

Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. Bedroom, 1s. 6d. Service, 9d.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourist's Guide as the cheapest and best they had ever seen.

R. CRANSTON, PROPRIETOR.

DARLING'S TEMPERANCE 'HOTEL,' 20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours, commanding a fine view of Salisbury Crags and the Top of Arthur Seat.

FISHING TACKLE.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c.

Suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, at

PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE,

80b Princess Street, First Door up Stairs.

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Observe—80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.

A. & G. WILSON, **FISHING-TACKLE MAKERS,** 19 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

A. and G. W. respectfully call the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to their present extensive stock, which will be found replete with every article in the line. *Flies dressed to order. Bait of all descriptions.* Cases fitted up on a few hours' notice with every requisite for the various localities to which Gentlemen may be proceeding. Their long experience enables them to give every information. An early call requested.

Observe the Address—

ANGLERS' RESORT, 19 Waterloo Place.
DEALERS IN LIVE BIRDS—FOREIGN AND BRITISH.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS. **TOURISTS' EDITIONS.**

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Price 1s. 6d. each.

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| 1. Lady of the Lake. | 4. Lord of the Isles. |
| 2. Marmion. | 5. Rokeby. |
| 3. Lay of the Last Minstrel. | 6. Bridal of Triermain. |

The above in Morocco, price 2s. 6d. each.

Handy Edition, in 12mo, extra cloth, gilt edges, with portrait and 16 Woodcuts, price 5s.

EDINBURGH : ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.

ULLSWATER LAKE HOTEL, PATTERDALE.

Patronised by H.R.H. Prince Arthur and Suite.

THIS delightfully situated Hotel, built by the Proprietor expressly for a Lakeside Hotel, supplying a want which has long been required by Tourists visiting Patterdale, and within a few yards of the Steamboat Landing, there being no other Hotel within about 1½ mile. This Establishment contains a magnificent Ladies' Coffee-Room, and eleven Private Sitting-Rooms, and every accommodation required in a First-class Hotel. Parties staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Fishing upon Ullswater and Brotherswater free of charge. Carriages and Cars kept at the Troutbeck Station, and Coaches from the 12.45 and 6.20 P.M. trains; and from this Hotel to all parts of the district.

B. BOWNASS.

BROUNRIGG'S ULLSWATER LAKE HEAD HOTEL, PATTERDALE.

Situation beautiful, central, and convenient for Road, Lake, and Mountain.

Under the immediate patronage of the Royal Families of England and Russia, and the Principal Nobility.

VISITORS to the English Lake District should make their central head-quarters at Brounrigg's Ullswater Lake Head Hotel, Patterdale, where they will not fail to find every comfort and convenience.

"We give it our strongest word of commendation."—*The London Advertiser, the West London Times, the London Examiner, the British Journal Newspapers.*

ROBERT BROUNRIGG, PROPRIETOR—(Many years with Mr. Batho, London Tavern).
Coaches leave the Hotel daily for Keswick and Windermere.

CLIFTON DOWN HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL was opened to the Public on 24th July 1865.

The Hotel has been erected at a large outlay, and contains spacious Coffee-Rooms, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, and all the appointments found in first-class establishments. The situation of the Hotel is unrivalled, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, which is seen from the windows. The charges are fixed and moderate.

Manager, Mr. CHARLES LEAL.

Clifton Hotel Company, Limited.



THE CLARENCE HOTEL, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

JOHAN M'GREGOR, Proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has completed his extensive alterations, having added the **GLOBE HOTEL** to his former Premises. The whole Establishment having been Re-Furnished and Fitted up in a superior manner, the "**CLARENCE**" now will rank as one of the first Houses in the city.

The Ladies' Coffee-Rooms and Private Sitting-Rooms are unsurpassed for comfort. The Gentlemen's Billiard and Coffee Rooms are the most complete of the kind.

Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen will find every comfort and attention.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

AMBLESIDE. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL (JOHN BROWN, Proprietor),

**IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN AMBLESIDE THAT COMMANDS A VIEW OF
WINDERMERE LAKE.**

THIS extensive and excellent new Hotel is fitted up with all the modern improvements suitable for carrying on an extensive business. Sitting and Bed Rooms are large and airy, and it is the only Hotel in Ambleside with Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

The view from the Sitting and Bed Rooms cannot be equalled. The Ladies' Coffee-Room is the largest and handsomest in Ambleside, and commands views of Windermere Lake; the Valley of Ambleside, with its beautiful Church; the Knoll, the residence of Miss Harriet Martineau; Fox How, the residence of the late Dr. Arnold; Rydal Mount, the residence of the late poet Wordsworth; Gilbertscar, Loughrigg Fell, Knab, Scar, Rydal Head, Fairfield, Scandale Fell, etc.

The Proprietor will feel obliged to families and Tourists visiting Ambleside to inspect his Hotel before making choice where they should stay, feeling confident nothing will be wanting on his part to insure their comfort if they should patronise his establishment, where they will find all the comforts of home combined with economical charges.

Every information given to parties seeking Private Lodgings.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

TOURISTS and FAMILIES travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very Superior Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, at

THE ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE,

Adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensive views of the Wye and its enchanting Scenery.

ca This Hotel is now the property of a Company. It has a Lady Manager, and a reduced tariff of Charges.

It is within a convenient distance of GOODRICH COURT and CASTLE, SYMOND'S YAT, TINTERN ABBEY, WYNDCLIFFE, RAGLAND CASTLE, &c.

There is excellent Fishing, free from charge, close to the town.

FAMILIES BOARDED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLEASURE-BOATS FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE WYE.

FLIES AND OMNIBUSES MEET EVERY TRAIN.

Ross is the "The Gate of the Wye," and for the beauty and variety of the scenery on its banks, there is no river in England at all comparable with it; nor do we believe (notwithstanding the superiority of some of them in point of size) that there is a single river on the Continent of Europe that can boast such scenes of grandeur, gracefulness, and pastoral beauty. Its romantic beauties, whether where it glides majestically along the rich plains of Herefordshire—through orchards, meadows, cornfields, and villages—or, deep in its channel, runs between lofty rocks, clothed with hanging woods, and crowned at intervals with antique ruins of castellated and monastic edifices, yielding a panoramic succession of exquisite landscapes, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter, and cannot fail to charm every lover of nature.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW. (CORNER OF WEST CAMPBELL STREET.)

MR. MACLEAN has the honour to announce that the New Premises 198 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, specially erected, fitted up, and furnished for the business of a First-Class Hotel, are now complete in every department.

Maclean's Hotel is situated in a pleasant and fashionable district of the city, and in immediate proximity to the Exchange, all the Banks, and principal places of business. It is only a few minutes' drive from the several Railway Termini and Steamboat Quays; in short, it is of easy access to almost every place of importance in the city.

The elevated locality, and the superiority of the streets and buildings in the neighbourhood, render the hotel, in point of amenity, peculiarly salubrious, healthy, and agreeable. It is thus entirely free from the continual noise and dust inseparable from all leading thoroughfares of a great city.

Great care and the ripest experience have been bestowed upon the construction, arrangement, and furnishing of the various departments. The bed-rooms are large, agreeably ventilated, and in every detail comfortable. Apartments have also been formed *en suite* replete with all family conveniences.

The general Dining-room is without exception the most spacious and elegant in the West of Scotland. The Ladies' and the Gentlemen's Coffee-rooms and the Parlours are in every respect suitable, combining comfort with luxury. The Billiard and Smoking Saloons have been specially planned and adapted for these respective purposes.

From the long and extensive experience of Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, it is almost superfluous to mention that the Cellar, the Larder, the Cuisine, and the general management of the Hotel will be found superior, and perfected to the requirements of an establishment of the highest class.

GLASGOW, 198 St. Vincent Street, May 1867.

In the
Scottish Widows' Fund

THE LARGEST **MUTUAL** LIFE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD,

**Profits on the Largest Scale are Realised, and the
Whole Profits Divided among Policyholders.**

HENCE,

*In the Scottish Widows' Fund, Life Assurance is
conducted under the most favourable circumstances for
the Assured.*

HEAD OFFICE: No. 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LONDON . . . 4 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, CORNHILL.

DUBLIN . . . 9 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.

GLASGOW . . . 141 BUCHANAN STREET.

MANCHESTER . 39 CROSS STREET, KING STREET.

LIVERPOOL . . ORIEL CHAMBERS, 14 WATER STREET.

LEEDS . . . 18 EAST PARADE.

There are no Shareholders entitled to receive Dividends out of the Profits, as in Life Assurance Companies of the Proprietary Class. *This single circumstance retains for the Policyholders an Annual Sum equivalent to a substantial Bonus, which would otherwise*

Be lost to them.

At the last Septennial Division of profits (as at 31st December 1859), the Bonuses actually declared varied between

£1, 12s. 6d. and £3, 6s. per cent. per annum

on the Original Sums Assured, according to the duration of the Policies.

Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society.

During the Septennial Period 1860 to 1866

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

has attended the operations of the Society, as shewn in the following comparative results :—

	1860.	1866.
New Assurances . .	£380,305	£1,235,812
Invested Funds . .	3,518,230	4,375,000
Annual Revenue . .	412,767	590,000
Interest on Securities	£4 p. ct.	£4:10s p. ct.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100.

WITH PROFITS.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
19	£2 1 2	33	£2 15 5	47	£4 1 1
20	2 2 1	34	2 16 9	48	4 3 7
21	2 3 1	35	2 18 2	49	4 6 11
22	2 3 11	36	2 19 9	50	4 10 7
23	2 4 9	37	3 1 3	51	4 14 8
24	2 5 7	38	3 3 0	52	4 18 11
25	2 6 6	39	3 4 6	53	5 3 6
26	2 7 6	40	3 6 3	54	5 8 5
27	2 8 6	41	3 8 2	55	5 13 8
28	2 9 7	42	3 10 0	56	5 19 3
29	2 10 8	43	3 12 0	57	6 5 4
30	2 11 9	44	3 14 1	58	6 11 10
31	2 12 11	45	3 16 4	59	6 18 4
32	2 14 2	46	3 18 7	60	7 4 9

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained at the Head Office, Branches, or Agencies.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, *Manager.*

J. J. P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

April 1867.

GLASGOW.**CRAWFORD'S WAVERLEY HOTEL,****109 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.**

THE Hotel is new and commodious, and the locality is the most respectable and healthy in the city, being within easy walk of the West-end Park. Tourists and Commercial Gentlemen will find all the comforts of a home at the Waverley. Omnibuses to all parts of the city regularly passing the door.

BEFORE PURCHASING A

SEWING-MACHINE

SEND FOR

R. E. SIMPSON & CO.'S

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, attached to which are Samples of work.

LONDON, 116. ~~CHAPSIDE~~; EDINBURGH, 11 COOKBURN STREET.

WORKS—MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

FORT-WILLIAM.**CALEDONIAN HOTEL,****D. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR.**

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable Charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5.30 A.M. Steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben Nevis. Guides, Ponies, etc., kept for ascending the mountain. An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness Steamers on the Caledonian Canal, at Bannavie twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach, to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond.

N.B.—Salmon-Fishing with Rod in connection with the said Hotel at reasonable rates.

STARCH-MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD STARCH,

Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's
Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED FOR ITS SUPERIORITY.

Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, etc. etc.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW and LONDON.

ON THE ESTATE OF PEATON AND LETTER,

To be Feued, Extensive SHORE GROUNDS, etc., extending for about a mile and a half on the LOCH LONG side of ROSENEATH. While in some parts of the Estate Small Feus, as of an acre or two, may be obtained, other parts are well adapted for Feus of large extent, and the Proprietor is prepared to arrange for with and Feu these to parties at such annual rates as may be agreed upon with him, modified according to the extent of Ground proposed to be taken, and its nearness to or greater distance from the Shore.

Apply to the PROPRIETOR at Clachan House, Roseneath.



BLACK'S FISHING BOOKS.

1. The Practical Angler, by W. C. STEWART 3/6
2. The Secrets of Angling, by A. S. MOFFAT 7/6
3. Fishing Gossip, by H. C. PENNELL . 6/
4. Angler's Guide (Suth^d.) by AND^r. YOUNG 2/
5. Hints to Anglers, by ADAM DRYDEN . 1/6

EDINBURGH,

A. & C. BLACK.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW AND NEW YORK.

The ANCHOR LINE of Transatlantic Steam-Packet Ships

EUROPA,
COLUMBIA,
ACADIA,

HIBERNIA,
IOWA,
NAPOLI,

CALEDONIA,
BRITANNIA,
UNITED KINGDOM,

Are intended to Sail regularly

FROM GLASGOW FOR NEW YORK EVERY FRIDAY.

FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW EVERY SATURDAY.

(Touching at Moville and Lough Foyle on both outward and homeward passages.)

CABIN FARES, 11, 13, and 15 Guineas, according to accommodation and situation of Berths.

Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & Co., New York; or to HANDYSIDE & HENDERSON,
51 Union Street, Glasgow.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY, SICILY, EGYPT, AND THE ADRIATIC.

The ANCHOR LINE of Peninsular and Mediterranean Steam-Packets

ACADIA,
GRECIAN,
TROJAN,
THEBAN,

VENEZIA,
VALETTA,
NAPOLI,

ROMA,
MACEDON,
SPARTAN,

GENOVA,
MESSINA,
LIVORNO,
DOM PEDRO,

Are intended to be despatched from Glasgow as follows:—

For Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo—every Week.

For Tunis, Malta, and Alexandria—twice a-Month.

For Trieste and Venice—once a-Month.

CABIN FARES FROM GLASGOW TO

LISBON	£6 6	NAPLES	£14 14	VENICE	£16 16
GIBRALTAR	8 8	MESSINA	14 14	TRIESTE	16 16
GENOA	12 12	CATANIA	14 14	MALTA	12 12
LEGHORN	13 13	PALERMO	14 14	ALEXANDRIA	15 15

Including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors.

RETURN TICKETS granted on Moderate Terms to or from any one Port.

These Tickets entitle Passengers to break the journey at any Port or Ports, proceeding by the succeeding Steamers of the Company till they reach their destination, and are available to return within Six Months from date of issue.

Liberal terms will be allowed to Tourist Parties numbering Four and upwards.

The Round Voyage by these Steamers, usually occupying about Seven Weeks, presents a Route of unequalled interest—Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Venice, and Trieste, being all embraced within the circle of their sailings; and Passengers from Scotland visiting the Holy Land will find this Route, via Egypt, to be the cheapest and most expeditious.

The Cabin accommodation by all the Steamers is of the most comfortable description, and as the Fares are moderate the attention of Tourists and Travellers is specially directed to the Steamers of this Line.

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W. C. respectfully solicits a continuance of that distinguished support which he gratefully acknowledges to have received for so many years. The Hotel commands a fine view of THE SKERRIES, DUNLUCE CASTLE, and THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, being only an hour's drive from the latter. It has every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of Families and Tourists, and contains upwards of Fifty Apartments, including several Private Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking Room, &c.

Attached to the Hotel is one of the best POSTING ESTABLISHMENTS in the North of Ireland. An Omnibus attends the arrival of all Trains, and conveys Passengers to and from the Hotel and Steamboats *free of charge*.

The Times and other leading English and Irish Papers taken daily.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY HOTEL.

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The GIANT'S CAUSEWAY HOTEL, being immediately above the Causeway itself, is admirably situated for Tourists having only a short time to spare, and also for those who wish to spend some time in the Neighbourhood.

A two-horse Van starts daily from the Hotel to the Giant's Causeway at 9.40 A.M., on arrival of the first train from Belfast and Londonderry; returning from the Causeway at 2 P.M., arriving in time for the afternoon trains—from 1st June to 1st October. Tourists travelling by this conveyance to the Causeway will be supplied with a Ticket at the Hotel.

The Hotel is commodious, and, in every respect, a First-Class Establishment. *Boats and Guides provided.* Vans to and from Portrush daily.

Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, Lemonade, Soda-Water, Seidlitz-Water, &c., of the Finest Quality.

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Sitting-Room	from 2	0 to 3	0
Attendance	.	.	5s. "
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Bed-Room	from 1	6 to 2	0
Sitting-Room Fire per day	.	0	6
Breakfast	from 1	6 to 2	0
	s.	d.	s.
Hot Lunch	.	.	1 6
Cold do.	.	.	1 8
Dinner	from 1	8 to 3	0
Visitors' Servants per day	.	.	4 0

Baths—Hot, Cold, and Shower. Attendance charged in the Bill.

POSTING.

Private Cars, Carriages, &c., ready on the Shortest Notice.

Tourists, on arriving at Portrush, will please inquire for

COLEMAN'S PORTRUSH HOTEL.

KENMORE HOTEL, PERTHSHIRE,

W. MUNRO, PROPRIETOR.

THIS well-known first-class Hotel, which has been handsomely refurnished, and tastefully remodelled, will be found by Families and Tourists to be replete with every accommodation and comfort, combined with moderate charges.

Kenmore is situated at the east end of Loch Tay, in the centre of the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

and is about six miles distant from the Aberfeldy Station of the Highland Railway, from and to which the Hotel Bus runs during the summer months.

The district around Kenmore teems with objects of great beauty and interest, among which are *Taymouth Castle*, the noble seat of the Campbells, with its princely demesne; *Taymouth Garden*, with its rare collection of trees, plants, and flowers; *The Falls of Acharn*, with their quaint Hermitage and antiquated Hermit; *The Holy Island*, on which are still to be seen the ruins of a Priory founded in 1122, where Sybilla, Queen of Alexander I. of Scotland, was buried. *The Fort*, with its unequalled view; and *Drummond Hill*, with its extended and gorgeous prospect.

The Drives from Kenmore to the "Birks o' Aberfeldy," Castle Menzies, Pass of Killiecrankie, Rannoch, the wild and romantic Glenlyon, Ben Lawers, Killin, Finlarig (the burial-place of the Campbells), Glenquaich, Sma' Glen, etc., are unsurpassed in the Highlands for beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of scenery.

Parties residing at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for salmon and trout in Loch Tay and River Lyon, and Boats with experienced boatmen are always in readiness.

Coaches pass daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy, Callander, Loch Lomond, Fort-William, Oban, and Glasgow.

The Posting Department is conducted with every regard to comfort, safety, and expedition.

Letters for Apartments, Conveyances, etc., punctually attended to.

KENMORE HOTEL, April 1887.

HEAD OF LOCHLOMOND.

M'GREGOR'S INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THE nearest starting-point on the Lake (by 10 miles) for Oban, Glencoe, Fort-William, Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy. Coaches during the season for above, start daily from the Hotel, where seats are secured. The Hotel is newly and handsomely furnished; and to Tourists, Families, etc., travelling, the Lessee can guarantee comfort, quiet, and attention equal to what can be enjoyed in any Lake or other Hotel in the Highlands. The Hotel is situated in midst of hill and mountain scenery which for grandeur and variety cannot be surpassed. And adjacent, and within easy access, are the famous Falls of Falloch, cascades of Inish and Arnon, Rob Roy's birthplace and cave, all of which are so much admired by Tourists.

From the very beautiful and secluded situation of this Hotel, it is peculiarly adapted for those who desire to sojourn for a few weeks in the Highlands. Posting in all its branches. A Bus waits the arrival of the steamers during the season. Fishing in the Falloch. Boats for the Lake.

1st May 1867.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

Patronised by the Empress of the French.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady Boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

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MOST respectfully intimates that he has become lessee of the above Hotel, the whole of which has been comfortably and elegantly furnished. Nobility, Gentry, Tourists, and others patronising him, may depend on every attention conducive to comfort, combined with moderate charges. The Hotel is situated amongst the finest scenery. Anglers residing at the Hotel will have every facility afforded for Trout and Salmon Fishing on Loch Tay.

The principal Highland Coaches run by Killin.—*See Advertisements in Time-Tables.*

* * The Posting and Hiring Establishment is complete.

Letters by Post will be carefully attended to.

KILLIN HOTEL, PERTHSHIRE, April 1867.

MELROSE.**GEORGE HOTEL.**

J. MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc.

As advertisements often mislead Strangers, **J. MENZIES** would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves.

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Family Coffee-Room.

April 1867.

J. MENZIES.

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It is within three minutes' walk of the Abbey and Railway Station.

An Omnibus and first-class Carriages await the arrival of each Train.

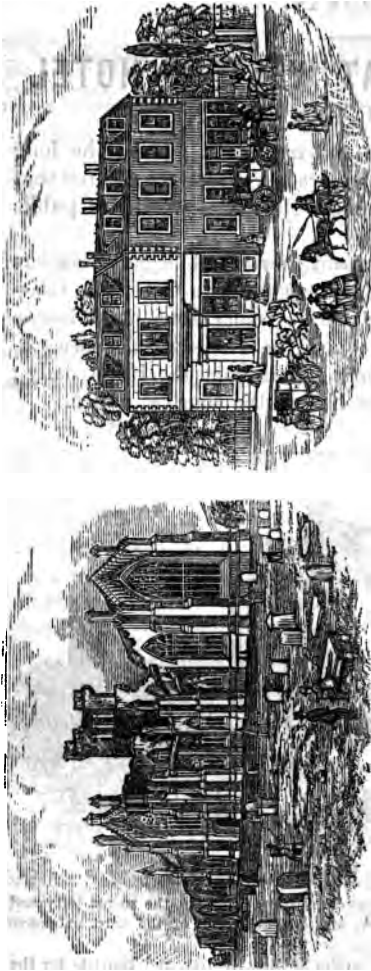
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THE only Hotel at this delightful watering-place that commands an uninterrupted view of the Mounts Bay is the Queen's; making up 50 Beds and a proportionate number of Sitting-Rooms, Coffee, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms, the whole of which overlook the sea. Hot and Cold Baths. Posting.

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HENRY BLACKWELL, Proprietor.



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THIS large Hotel is the only one which commands the view of the Ruins, being built upon the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the Venerable Pile, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Luncheons, Dinners, and Refreshments on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the choicest quality. Lofty well-aired Bed-Rooms; Sitting and Dining-Rooms, for public or private parties. There have recently been added to the Establishment a first-class general Coffee-Room, and a separate Coffee-Room for Ladies.

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Proprietor, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

OBAN.

CAMPBELL'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

(Late of the CALEDONIAN)

HAS been recently enlarged and improved. From the long and extensive patronage received, Visitors are assured that no effort will be spared to render the Hotel worthy of public support.

Messrs. Hutcheson and Company's swift and elegant Steamers sail daily during Summer (Sunday excepted) to Greenock, Glasgow, Fort-William, Inverness; and for Staffa, Iona, and Glencoe three times a-week; for Skye and the Western Isles twice a-week. Coaches also arrive and depart from the Hotel daily; and private conveyances can be had on the shortest notice.

OBAN, April 1867.

**CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, OBAN.**

THE accommodation of this new and spacious Hotel is ample, the rooms lofty and well-aired, near the Steamboat Pier, and command one of the most extensive views in Argyleshire.

Mrs. M'LAURIN, in returning thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists for the liberal support she has for many years received at the Woodside Hotel (which she still maintains), hopes, by sparing no exertions to secure comfort, to be honoured with the count of patronage as on former occasions.

PERTHSHIRE.

LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL, BALQUHIDDER.

HER MAJESTY'S FIRST ROUTE IN THE HIGHLANDS
FROM TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

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The views from the oriel windows of the Sitting-Rooms and large new Coffee-Rooms command the magnificent scenery of Lochearn and the surrounding country, including the upper part of Strathearn.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank those of his friends who have hitherto patronised his Hotel, and begs to assure them and the public generally that no pains will be spared to increase their comfort and accommodation during their stay at his house, combined with strictly moderate charges.

The Hotel, from its beautiful situation and quiet character of the place, with its many objects of interest in the locality and along the various routes above mentioned, is particularly adapted for Families or Parties who wish to stay any length of time. The Hotel is entirely supplied by the produce of the Farm connected with it.

Boats are kept for Fishing on the Loch, and carriages of all kinds ready at a few minutes' notice for Posting or Driving.

There is a Daily Mail. A Four-horse Coach runs daily in the Summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Callander Railway Stations. A railway is now being made from Callander to Lochearnhead.

Orders by Post promptly attended to.

ROBERT P. DAYTON, PROPRIETOR.

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(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL STATION.)

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THIS HOTEL has long stood pre-eminent, and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which is universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, will be his constant study to continue.

PERTH.

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TOURISTS and Visitors to the Fair City will find every comfort and attention at this old-established Hotel. The liberal encouragement received has induced the Proprietor further to improve the Hotel, and to add a superior Billiard-Room, with a first-class Table. While grateful for past favours, it will be his constant endeavour to keep up the good name of the "Salutation," and to make it a first-class house in every particular, &c. For Ladies, a large well-appointed Coffee-room is provided, and special advantages in accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen. Posting and Hiring in all its departments.

An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all Trains.

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Late Steward of the Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin Royal Mail Steamers.

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THE Nobility and Gentry and Tourists visiting Stirling, will find at the above Hotel every comfort and attention. It is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the Steam Wharf; its situation renders it a most eligible House for parties arriving and departing by the Railway and Steamers. Every attention will be paid to letters securing apartments, or carriages, to proceed to the Highlands.

N.B.—A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

Patronised by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family.

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CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

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£3 A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Hotel is in the principal street, near all the Public Offices and the Railway Station. A conveyance awaits the arrival of all trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for conveyances or apartments may depend on the order being carefully attended to.

£3 Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

April 1867.

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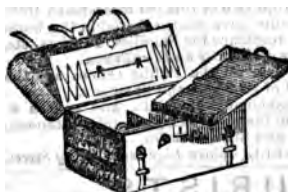
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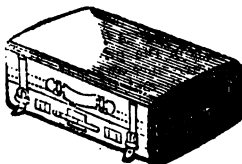
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ITS ADVANTAGES, as compared with other Offices, are:—
A greatly larger Original Assurance for the same Premium, and eventually, to good lives, as large additions as where the ordinary high rate of Premium is charged.

For the same yearly sum as large an Assurance may generally be secured from the first as can be looked for elsewhere after many years' accumulation of Bonuses. Thus a Policy for £1200 or £1250 (with profits) may be had for the premium usually charged to assure £1000 only.

The WHOLE PROFITS are secured to the Policyholders themselves, and are divided on a system at once safe, equitable, and peculiarly favourable to good lives. Policies for £1000 have thus already been increased to £1300, £1500, and even to £1700, to be farther augmented this year.

Above 16,000 POLICIES issued. SUBSISTING ASSURANCES £5,250,000. ANNUAL REVENUE £210,000. REALISED FUND, arising entirely from accumulated Premiums, £1,250,000 invested in unexceptionable securities in this country.

(Continued.)

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Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
21	£1 16 3	31	£2 2 6	41	£2 16 8
22	1 16 9	32	2 3 5	42	2 18 8
23	1 17 2	33	2 4 6	43	3 0 11
24	1 17 7	34	2 5 7	44	3 3 3
25	1 18 0	35	2 6 10	45	3 5 9
26	1 18 6	36	2 8 2	46	3 8 5
27	1 19 2	37	3 9 8	47	3 11 5
28	1 19 11	38	2 11 3	48	3 14 8
29	2 0 8	39	2 12 11	49	3 18 1
30*	2 1 6	40	2 14 9	50	4 1 7

* A person of 30 may secure £1000 at death for a yearly premium of £29 : 15s., which in other Mutual Offices would assure £800 only.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN

and others whose income is dependent on the continuance of health and activity, the system of Assurance is recommended —by Premiums *restricted to a definite term of payment*, as shown in the following TABLE of

PREMIUMS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.
For Assurance of £100 at Death—with Profits.

Age.	Premium limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Premium limited to 21 payments.	Age.	Premium limited to 21 payments.
21	£2 10 6	31	£2 16 2	41	£3 9 2
22	2 11 0	32	2 17 1	42	3 11 1
23	2 11 6	33	2 18 0	43	3 13 1
24	2 12 1	34	2 19 0	44	3 15 3
25	2 12 6	35	3 0 2	45	3 17 6
26	2 13 0	36	3 1 5	46	4 0 0
27	2 13 6	37	3 2 9	47	4 2 8
28	2 14 1	38	3 4 3	48	4 5 8
29	2 14 8	39	3 5 9	49	4 8 9
30	2 15 4	40	3 7 5	50	4 12 1

Thus, a person of 30, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, may secure a Policy for £1000, for a Premium of £27 : 13 : 4 *limited to twenty-one yearly payments*—being thus relieved of payment before he has passed the prime of life—for a Premium little higher than most offices require during its whole term.

☞ The Premiums may cease after 7, 14, or other number of years.

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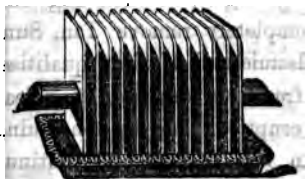
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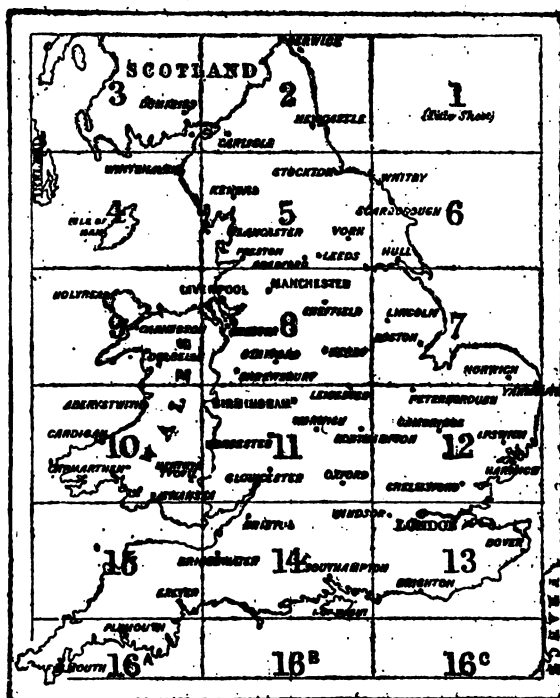
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